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Paul Simon (right) and Art Garfunkel perform for 40,000 enthusiastic fans at Ramat Gan Stadium. (See story Page 2)

## Labour states its terms for entering Shamir-led gov't

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Labour Party yesterday expressed readiness to negotiate the formation of a national unity government under the Likud's Yitzhak Shamir, but with new policy guidelines.

In a letter to Shamir yesterday evening, Labour Party Chairman Shimon Peres rejected an invitation to join the Likud and its present partners in a new-old cabinet under Shamir. Labour believes that the government was responsible for the economic deterioration, and for the

entanglement in Lebanon, "and we can't be partners to its continuation," Peres wrote.

But Peres noted that Shamir's letter also talked about forming a national unity government based on a "joint plan of action" and formed in accordance with the balance of power between the Knesset factions.

It is with regard to that option that Peres said "we believe the nation's will for maximum unity should be exploited to the full."

Shamir responded with a letter to Peres late last night in which he

proposed that he and Peres meet today to begin negotiations in which an effort would be made to "overcome differences" and "to reach an agreement on whatever is necessary for the formation of a national unity government."

Shamir acknowledged that the formation of such a government would require agreement on policy guidelines, programmes of action and the distribution of portfolios.

In an impromptu press conference late last night Peres said Labour will insist on acceptance of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## One killed, 14 hurt in J'm balcony collapse

One man was killed and 14 persons injured, some of them seriously, when a balcony collapsed last night in Jerusalem's Beit Yisrael quarter under the weight of a succa built on it, and a large number of celebrants inside.

The dead man was identified as Yosef Yerushalmi, 50. Injured were Nissim Levi, Sha'ul Levi, Eliezer Yezdi, Yael Dayan, Yadiel Levi, David Levi, Shlomo Levi, Yosef Hakshur, Dani Mishali, Levi Hassid, Zahir Salah, Yohanna Sa'adun, Roni Yosefov and Michael Abutbul. Several other persons escaped unharmed.

The collapse occurred at about 8.30 p.m. at the apartment of Ruth and Levi Hassid, on the second storey of a stone building at 11 Rehov Beit Yisrael. The balcony

faced the street.

Eye witnesses and several of the injured reported that the balcony fell all at once, overturning as it hurtled to the ground 4.5 metres below and landing on top of the family members and others who had, seconds before, been enjoying a festive holiday meal.

Within minutes, a large number of police arrived at the scene, accompanied by eight Magen David Adom ambulances and other first aid equipment, and fire fighters with spotlights and heavy machinery for rescue operations.

Despite their efforts, five persons still remained trapped under the wreckage.

First aid crews administered infusions and other emergency care. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



A rescue worker tries to aid victims of last night's balcony collapse in Jerusalem. (Scoop 80)

## Turkey bans Israeli experts from congress

By MARGERY GREENFELD  
and DAVID LANDAU  
Jerusalem Post Reporters

Six Israeli doctors have been refused visas to visit Turkey for an important medical conference. They were due to deliver key addresses at the first international congress on familial Mediterranean fever, which opens on Wednesday.

The doctors are affiliated to Hadassah Hospital at Ein Karem and Sheba Hospital at Tel Hashomer, two of the world's main centres for research into the disease. The Israeli group was instrumental in organizing the congress and Israeli participation was considered so important that participants from several other countries have cancelled their attendance because the Israelis are not coming, one of the doctors in the group said yesterday.

Familial Mediterranean fever is a

genetic disease affecting mainly Jews of Sephardi origin, Turks, Armenians, Arabs and other peoples living in the Mediterranean basin. It is characterized by an extremely painful inflammation of the joints and severe stomach pains, whose cause is as yet unknown. About 1,000 people in Israel suffer from the disease, which in some cases can be fatal.

Prof. Marcel Elyakim of Hadassah, author of the only existing textbook on the disease, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday of his "unpleasant experience" when he sought a visa to attend the conference.

"I telephoned the Turkish consulate in Tel Aviv," Elyakim recalled, "to ask about a visa. They asked: 'Who else is coming with you?' (his wife planned to accompany him). When they didn't phone back,

Elyakim decided to go down to Tel Aviv himself. The consul, upon hearing that the professor's visit to Turkey was connected with a scientific congress, replied: "Don't mention that; just say you're coming as tourists." He took Prof. and Mrs. Elyakim's passports and asked the professor to return the next day.

Next day, "with a broad smile on his face," Elyakim recalls, the consul informed him that the answer to the visa request was negative "and we can't give you any reason."

The professor reported this rebuff to the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem where he was told that this Turkish attitude was not new. The Turks were happy to host Israeli tourists, but they wanted to avoid any cultural ties with Israel — and the participation of scholars at scientific congresses fell within this bracket.

Elyakim was told that the Foreign

Ministry would summon the Turkish charge d'affaires in Tel Aviv and deliver a protest to him.

Elyakim, meanwhile, has taken several forceful steps of protest of his own. He wrote a stinging letter to the conference organizers in Istanbul. (In response, they have refunded the registration fee of another would-be participant from Hadassah.) He also wrote to 18 leading experts on familial Mediterranean fever, describing his experience and urging them not to attend the conference.

Diplomatic relations between Turkey and Israel are tenuous in the extreme, having been severely shaken by the passage of the "Jerusalem Law" in 1980. Turkey at that time insisted that the level of the Israeli legation in Ankara, and of its own legation in Tel Aviv, be reduced to that of second secretary.

public rallies would be allowed but the organizers must obtain a government permit. Martial law was first imposed in 1972 and lifted in 1980.

Marcos also warned the Roman Catholic Church and teachers not to "mesmerize and mislead our small schoolchildren."

He said: "There are reports...to the effect that teachers and even nuns in Catholic schools teach children hatred — hatred against Marcos and hatred against the government."

Referring to a proposal by the Catholic Archbishop of Manila, Jaime Cardinal Sin, to establish a council of national reconciliation, Marcos said he was prepared to listen to anyone but would not yield his power to decide.

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Marcos pledged to bring to justice everyone responsible for the riots. Grenades and guns had been used against security forces and millions of dollars worth of property had been destroyed in Manila during riots, he said.

"We have been holding back the use of our military capability. It is now necessary to reevaluate all rules. The policy of maximum tolerance has been discarded," he said.

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## The weather at major Swissair destinations

25.9.1983	MIN.	MAX.	C	F	C	F
AMSTERDAM	10	17	82	Clear		
BRUSSELS	10	17	82	Clear		
BIRMINGHAM	10	17	82	Clear		
CHICAGO	14	20	88	Clear		
COPENHAGEN	10	17	82	Clear		
FRANKFURT	10	17	82	Clear		
GENEVA	10	17	82	Clear		
HAMBURG	10	17	82	Clear		
HONG KONG	28	35	82	Clear		
JERUSALEM	10	17	82	Clear		
LONDON	10	17	82	Clear		
MADRID	10	17	82	Clear		
MONTREAL	10	17	82	Clear		
NEW YORK	10	17	82	Clear		
OSLO	10	17	82	Clear		
PARIS	10	17	82	Clear		
RIO DE JANEIRO	10	17	82	Clear		
SAO PAULO	10	17	82	Clear		
STOCKHOLM	10	17	82	Clear		
TOKYO	10	17	82	Clear		
TORONTO	10	17	82	Clear		
WILMINGTON	10	17	82	Clear		
ZURICH	10	17	82	Clear		

For the latest weather conditions, contact Swissair.

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Haifa: 2 Sea Road (04) 94655

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## THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	41	18-24	25
Golan	50	14-25	26
Nahariya	61	18-29	30
Safed	58	14-22	23
Haifa Port	61	22-27	27
Tiberias	79	19-32	32
Nazareth	40	17-24	27
Afula	44	15-29	29
Shomron	37	17-27	28
Tel Aviv	58	19-27	27
B-G Airport	53	20-29	29
Jericho	37	17-23	23
Gaza	39	19-28	28
Beersheba	33	15-29	29
Eilat	23	21-34	35

## Bethlehem University celebrates anniversary

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Bethlehem University yesterday marked its tenth year of operations with a mass celebration by the Apostolic Delegate, Archbishop William Carey, at the Church of the Nativity, and with an open house at the campus.

The university, which has 1,000 students, was initiated following the visit to the Holy Land of Pope Paul VI in 1964, in an attempt to reduce the emigration of Christians.

## Kurdish Jews celebrate Saharana at Sakhne

GAN HASHLOSHA (Iim). — The traditional Saharana festivities of the Kurdish Jews in Israel began yesterday in Gan Hashlosha (Kasakhne) in the Beit She'an Valley.

Thousands of people began streaming here on Saturday night, and set up numerous tents on the lawns as the advance camp for the great numbers that arrived yesterday morning. There are said to be about 100,000 Jews of Kurdish origin in Israel and it is expected that as many as 30,000 will arrive to take part in this year's festivities.

The Saharana was a traditional holiday in Kurdistan related to the melting of the snows and the start of spring.

## PRAYER RALLY FOR SYRIAN JEWRY AND ISRAELI P.O.W.s.

A Prayer Rally will be held at 10 a.m., Tuesday, September 27, 1983 at the Western Wall, Jerusalem for the release of 5,000 of our oppressed brethren and IDF prisoners of war now being held hostage in Syria.

\* The Prayer Rally will be addressed by distinguished rabbis and well-known public figures

\* Families of the missing in action and prisoners will participate

\* The public is urged to show solidarity by attending the Rally

The gathering is being held under the auspices of Rabbi Abraham Dwek, President, World Committee for the Rescue of Syrian Jewry, New York.

## The corner-stone laying ceremony for

shopping and entertainment centre and the first of its kind in Israel

will take place at 3.30 p.m., Tuesday, September 27, 1983 at the construction site of the Canion Ayalon on the Ramat Gan Stadium parking area.

The ceremony will be held under the auspices of the Minister for Commerce and Industry

MR. GIDEON PATT

## TOMORROW — Haga (Civil Defence) Exercise in the Herzliya Region

Tomorrow, Tuesday, September 27, there will be a Haga exercise in the Herzliya Region. During the exercise, civil defence incidents will be staged, and fire engine and rescue vehicle klaxons will be heard. In the event of a real attack, the sirens will sound a rising and falling note.

## HOME AND WORLD NEWS

### SHARON DECLARES: Jordanian Eretz Yisrael is ours

By DAVID RICHARDSON Jerusalem Post Reporter

TAPUAH. — Ariel Sharon said yesterday that, even if Israel does not currently claim those parts of Eretz Yisrael which now comprise Jordan, "we should always recall that, though they are not in our hands, they are ours."

Speaking at a ceremony marking the fifth anniversary of this "industrial community settlement," as it is officially described, Sharon, minister without portfolio, recalled that strategic and security reasons were used to justify the establishment of Tapuah. The settlement, a collection of squat prefabricated houses on a barren hill, overlooks the intersection of the trans-Jordan and the main Jerusalem-Nablus roads.

"As we approach the struggle over these areas, both with foreigners and regrettably among ourselves as well, it now appears that we should no longer stress the

contribution to security but rather the fact that Tapuah and these areas are an integral part of Eretz Yisrael, just like Jerusalem, Hebron, Shechem (Nablus) and the mountains of Gilead (in Jordan)," Sharon told an enthusiastic audience.

"Even if today we do not claim the 75 per cent of Eretz Yisrael which was handed over to the remnants of the Hashemite royal family, and where a Palestine state has now risen, we will always recall that these parts of Eretz Yisrael which are not in our hands — are ours."

Sharon added that whoever talks today of handing the territories over "to strangers" would "bring the Lebanese model upon Israel."

Science and Development Minister Yuval Ne'eman, referring to the current talk about a national unity government, said that while he welcomed anyone joining a wider coalition it had to be clear that settlement was the central objective of the government.

The Jewish Agency's chief architect of settlement in the area, Mattityahu Drobles, said that the Jewish population in Judea and Samaria now numbered more than 30,000 and that 7,000 housing units would be completed within a year. There would be more than 100,000 Jews in the area by 1985, he said.

"The enterprise of settlement was for the benefit of mankind and mankind could be proud of it," he said, rejecting the criticism that the Arabs were being displaced.

There are no Arab villages in the vicinity of Tapuah, which was established by a group of religious Yemenite Jews five years ago. The settlement was provided with a diamond polishing plant, which failed, and has long been regarded as one of the weakest of the settlements in the West Bank. Following a recent government drive to encourage more people to move into the area, its population doubled to 30 families.

Deputy director-general Ephraim Cohen of the Absorption Ministry presents an immigrant's certificate to Col. Wolf Wilensky at Ben-Gurion Airport yesterday.

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## Simon and Garfunkel wow 90,000

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN and DAVID HOROVITZ Jerusalem Post Reporters

RAMAT GAN. — Some 40,000 people of all ages screamed, sang or quietly wept at Paul Simon and Art Garfunkel's last concert as a duo at the Ramat Gan Stadium last night.

The stadium was packed for the second consecutive night, making it the largest production ever to be held in Israel. Bidding and greyheaded fans rarely seen at a rock concert, mingled with teenagers and children to see what is probably the world's most famous pop duo.

Sounds of Silence, Scarborough Fair, Mrs. Robinson, The Boxer, Homeward Bound, Bridge Over Troubled Waters and many other songs excited and thrilled the audience, whose loud applause brought the singers back for three or four encores.

During Saturday night's show, Paul Simon was overcome by tears as he told the crowd of 50,000: "I want to say so much, but I can't. I'm just so happy to be here."

The duo took the occasion to preview a couple of songs they have not yet recorded together: Cars are Cars and The Late Great Johnny Ace.

Proceeds from the two shows are going to charity through the Variety Club of Israel.

## Maccabi sweep past Danish b'ball champs

Maccabi Tel Aviv opened its European Cup basketball season last night with a convincing 145-85 win in Denmark over the Danish champions, Israel Radio reported.

In Holon last night, previously unbeaten Hapoel Tel Aviv was upset by Hapoel Holon, 61-59 — a cold sendoff for its match tomorrow against Maccabi Brussels in the European Cup winners tournament.

## Top-level talks on U.S. aid

By WOLF BLITZER Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — High-level discussions are taking place here this week between an Israeli team headed by Finance Minister Yoram Aridor and senior administration officials against the background of sharp criticism of Israel's recent economic policies personally leveled by Secretary of State George Shultz.

Shultz's criticism was disclosed by informed Israeli sources who also confirmed that the defence and finance ministries have some fundamental disagreements on the proper scope of Israel's forthcoming economic and military aid request to the U.S. for the next fiscal year.

Shultz apparently had some harsh words to say about Israel's economic policies when he met Defence Minister Moshe Arens and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir in Washington last July.

At that time Shultz proposed the creation of a bilateral U.S.-Israeli economic committee to continue these talks. Israel agreed. Senior U.S. and Israeli officials opened those talks at the State Department last week and Aridor is due to join the discussions on Wednesday.

Israel is due to formally submit its 1985 fiscal year economic and military aid request to the U.S. by mid-October. Israel officials yesterday stressed that the current talks did not include any official aid requests — only a review of the entire

subject. But already there is a split between Israel's finance and defence ministries over the shape of that request.

The Finance Ministry is prepared to accept a lower overall level of U.S. aid, provided that a higher mix of outright grants, as opposed to loans, is included. The Defence Ministry, however, would like more grants, but it does not want the total amount of grants and loans to be decreased.

Israel will get some \$1.7 billion in military aid during American fiscal year 1983. According to sources at the Finance Ministry the Americans had agreed to enlarge the proportion of grants in the total aid figure for 1983, but insisted that the loans be made as commercial loans, i.e. with a higher interest rate. These would be managed by the Treasury. Thus the total figure that will be directly available to the Defence Ministry, as opposed to the total figure available to the government, would be smaller and this is what, according to the Treasury sources, Arens is opposing.

## BALCONY COLLAPSE

(Continued from Page One)

while the fire fighters attached cranes to lift the remains of the balcony which were crushing them. The task took an hour, and the five were removed one by one, placed on stretchers, carried to waiting ambulances and rushed to hospitals.

One of the badly injured was the recipient of resuscitation treatment while other medics supported his broken neck.

Apartment owner Ruth Hassid was reportedly carrying a pot of hot soup from the kitchen towards the balcony when it collapsed before her eyes. She was treated for shock.

Immediately after the collapse, hundreds of ultra-orthodox residents of the surrounding neighbourhood gathered at the site. Some of them helped with rescue

efforts, but others hampered the process and had to be pushed back by police. Several scuffles broke out.

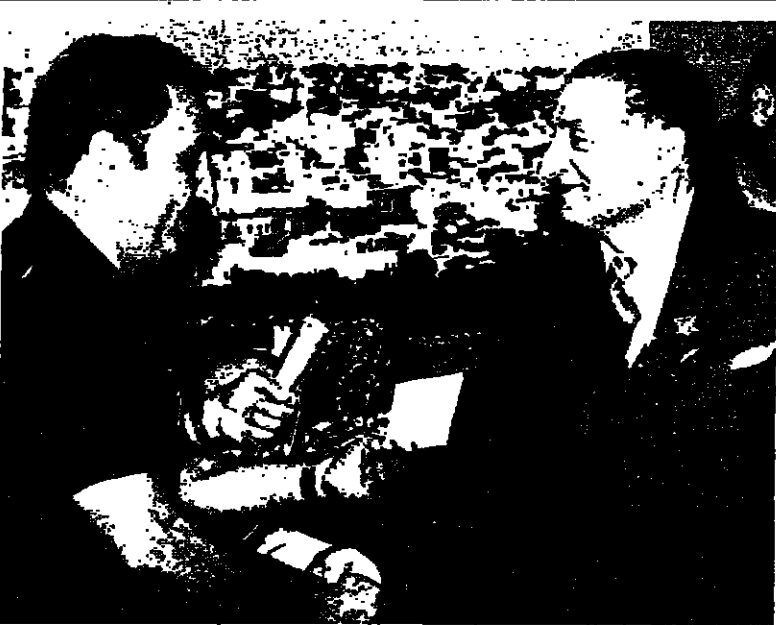
Ten of the injured were brought to Hadassah Hospital on Mt. Scopus, and two each to Hadassah Ein Kerem and Shaare Zedek. All suffered from back and limb wounds, cuts, internal bleeding and crushed organs.

The area of the disaster was closed off and police stationed to keep people from approaching. The possibility of further collapses was feared.

At the scene of the rescue operations were Mayor Teddy Kolek and Jerusalem police commander Tat-Nitzav Rahamim Comfort. (ITIM)

## Iran recalls wrestlers

NICOSIA (AP). — Iran has recalled its world wrestling championship team from Kiev in the Soviet Union in protest against putting up an Iranian wrestler against a "Zionist" (Israeli) contestant, the official Iranian news agency, IRNA, reported yesterday.



Deputy director-general Ephraim Cohen of the Absorption Ministry presents an immigrant's certificate to Col. Wolf Wilensky at Ben-Gurion Airport yesterday.

## 'Hero of the Soviet Union' oleh welcomed at B-G Airport

Despite his proud military bearing and a great effort made to conceal his emotions, Col. Wolf (Ze'ev) Wilensky of the Red Army could not hold back his tears when he embraced his son (an IDF major), daughter and grandchildren upon his arrival yesterday at Ben-Gurion Airport. Wilensky and his wife Sonia had been granted the right to emigrate from the Soviet Union after 11 years of struggle.

Wearing a gold star and ribbon designating him a "Hero of the Soviet Union," Wilensky was greeted by his old comrades from the Vilna branch of Hashomer Hatzair, soldiers of his battalion, which made a name for itself fighting the Nazis, and other friends he had not seen in over 40 years.

Wilensky, a graduate of the Vilna Military Academy, was mobilized before the war broke out and put in charge of the Lithuanian Division, many of whose soldiers were Jewish. He left active service in 1972 and lectured on military subjects at Vilna University for the first two years of his retirement, before applying for emigration to Israel.

Though he knows Hebrew and Yiddish and understands English, French and German, Wilensky spoke Russian at the airport reception, where he announced his intention to integrate into Israeli life and thanked everyone who had helped him come to Israel. Reuven Levitan of the Government Press Office, a fellow veteran of Hashomer Hatzair and a comrade in arms from the Lithuanian Division, said that "we have followed your struggle over the past decade no less closely than the KGB did." (Iim)

## K. Shmona is waiting for Begin

Jerusalem Post Reporter

KIRYAT SHMONA. — Residents of this Upper Galilee town are excitedly awaiting today's rumoured visit by Prime Minister Menachem Begin for the dedication of a youth centre in memory of his wife Aliza Begin.

Advertisements in local newspapers announcing the event last week said that Begin would be attending, but there had been no official announcement by last night. Begin's spokesman Uri Porat said in Jerusalem that he did not know whether the premier, who has not appeared in public for several weeks, would travel to Kiryat Shmona today.

## LABOUR

(Continued from Page One)

several demands before it joins the Likud in a government:

• Jewish settlement should be barred from densely-populated Arab areas in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

• Israel must terminate its military presence in Lebanon "as soon as possible." Such an evacuation should follow security arrangements to protect Galilee but should not be linked to Syrian actions or other outside dictates.

• The government must facilitate the resumption of the autonomy talks.

• An entirely new social and economic policy.

Labour will "insist" on these policies, Peres stressed.

Peres sent his letter to Shamir after Labour's leadership bureau voted 37 to 24 to "clarify positions" with the Likud, but before meeting with the top forums of Mapam and the Citizens Rights Movement, Labour's Alignment partners.

Mapam and the CRM are strongly opposed to a national unity government and said they would break off their special relationship with Labour if it joins such a government. "The Alignment will cease to exist," Mapam leader MK Victor Shemtov declared.

Some senior Likud sources expressed the hope that Labour would join them and form a national unity government. Several ministers, including Communications Minister Mordechai Zipori, explained the government is faced by very great problems. According to one Herut minister, a government without Labour would have too narrow a base to tackle the nation's economic problems.

The five-hour Labour Party debate which gave Peres the green light was stormy and cut through traditional faction lines. The kibbutz were split along their old lines of Hahavutot Vekibbutzim and Hakibbutz Hameuhad.

Nevertheless even leaders who advocated talks — including Peres, former prime minister Yitzhak Rabin and former transport minister Gad Ya'acoby — said they believed the chances of forming a joint coalition were slim.

Arye Nehamkin, one of the Labour MKs who have been pushing for a national unity government, said: "I am sure the Likud is planning to implement its policies and I am sure they will bring further calamities. No one ever regretted having tried to save the state... If the Likud will not accept (our policies) we will know we did all we could."

Opponents argued that joining a Shamir-led government at this time would give it legitimacy. Labour would cease being a real alternative to the Likud, they added.

"We can't sit in the same government with Arik Sharon who entangled the country with his lies, and whose (public) appearances are harming democracy," former ambassador to Germany Asher Ben-Natan said.

MK Michael Bar-Zohar argued that agreement to hold talks is tantamount to agreement to a Likud-led national unity government.

The resolution finally adopted at the leadership bureau did not state that Labour was willing to join a national unity government. It merely said Labour believes the state needs a government which will change the policies and basic guidelines of the previous government.

## Hammer meets both sides in Rishon school dispute

By LEA LEVAVI Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Education Minister Zevulun Hammer met yesterday with representatives of both those for and against implementing the school reform in Rishon LeZion.

The meetings, held at the Ramat Aviv headquarters of Instructional Television, gave each group the chance to restate its known position. Rishon municipality officials, headed by Mayor Hanania Gibstein, urged full implementation of the reform to enhance social integration and improve the educational level. Parents who favour the reform used the same arguments.

The Secondary School Teacher's Association, which also wants the reform implemented, said failing to stick to the reform in Rishon would have implications both for other cities where it has been implemented and for places where it is still awaited.

Parents who oppose the reform said they accept all its purposes (integration and improved education) but held that these purposes are already being accomplished in the eight-year elementary schools and that the change to six-year elementary schools and three-year

junior high schools will hinder rather than help. The Histadrut Teachers Union expressed similar views, saying integration does not really take place in the junior highs but is happening "naturally" in the town's elementary schools because of demographic shifts.

The minister's decision is not expected until tomorrow or Wednesday. Histadrut Teachers Union secretary-general Amnon Abramson said he hopes the minister will make an "appropriate" compromise decision which his union can accept. The parents who oppose the reform refused to comment on what they would do if the minister decides against them.

Those in favour of the reform, however, threatened not to accept an adverse decision quietly. Shoshana Bayer, chairman of the Secondary School Teachers Association, said her union may strike all the high schools in Rishon if the reform is not implemented.

Since the start of the school year classes have been disrupted because about half the town's children have continued to be sent to elementary schools instead of the junior highs. A small number have been kept at home.

## Plan to close Cairo tourist office denied

CAIRO. — A spokesman for the Israel Embassy here has dismissed as "groundless and untrue" an Egyptian press report claiming that Israel intends to close its tourist office here.

The report, published on Saturday in the Cairo magazine October, alleged that the intended closure was in protest against the Egyptian authorities' refusal to allow 68 Egyptians to visit Israel as tourists.

Yitzhak Bar-Moshe, spokesman for the Embassy, said that the report "has no basis in fact." The two-person office was opened after the signing in 1974 of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. (AP, Iim)

## Triple crash kills woman, 52, injures six

BEERSHEBA (Iim). — A woman was killed and six persons were injured yesterday morning in a three-vehicle accident on the Beersheba-Arad highway.

Police said the driver of a Renault trying to pass a truck noticed a Sussita coming from the opposite direction. The Renault swerved to the right, hit the truck and was pushed leftward and collided with the oncoming car.

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## Grenade wounds 5 in Nablus city hall

A hand grenade was lobbed into the entrance of the Nablus municipality building yesterday, injuring five people, none seriously.

The grenade, of as yet undetermined manufacture, was thrown onto the front porch of the municipal building, now occupied by an Israeli officer who runs the town's elected mayor Bassam Shaka last year.

Two soldiers, two Arab workers installing telephone equipment and a local passerby were injured in the blast.

## Social Democrats retain Hesse, Bremen

BONN (AP). — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Conservatives suffered a stunning loss to the Social Democrats in Hesse state parliament elections last night, and the Social Democrats retained control of the state house in Bremen, West German television reported.

With more than half the electoral districts counted in computerized projections, the Social Democrats re-emerged as the strongest party in Hesse with more than 46 per cent of the vote, and the Christian Democrats plummeted to less than 40 per cent.

The moderate Free Democrats, junior coalition partner with Kohl's party in Bonn, scored major gains and returned to the Hesse parliament in Wiesbaden with about 8 per cent of the vote, projections showed.

The environmentalist anti-NATO Greens Party lost ground but still appeared likely to stay in parliament with more than 5 per cent of the vote. (Earlier report — Page 4)

## CHANAN ROMACH

On the first anniversary of the passing of our beloved

We will visit his grave at the Na'an Cemetery tomorrow, Tuesday, September 27, 1983 at 4.30 p.m. for a memorial service.

The family and Kibbutz Na'an

## GORDON W. S. PRIMROSE

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following a long illness at his home in Dunkeld, Scotland. To his widow Johanna, we extend our heartfelt sympathy.

Barclays Discount Bank Ltd. Tel Aviv

הכנאמן האמריקאי



## 3,000 Israelis, tourists visit president's *succa*

By JUDY SIEGEL  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

President Chaim Herzog yesterday received some 3,000 guests from Israel and around the world at the *succa* in the garden of his official residence.

Herzog, with his wife Aura, continued the tradition begun by President Izhak Ben-Zvi and resumed by Yitzhak Navon of holding an open house at Beit Hanassi on the Succot holiday. But a few changes were introduced. A *succa* booth constructed of wood trellis was erected near the foyer, decorated by the Keren Yaldenu club of Kiryat Hayovel on the theme "unity of Israel." Ben-Zvi and Navon received guests in the hall, as their *succa* was unreachable by outsiders.

Instead of speaking to visitors group by group, as Navon did, Herzog received them non-stop in the *succa*, barely sitting down during the three-hour reception. Aides outside asked guests not to shake the president's hand, but one out of 10 disregarded or forgot the request.

Hostesses were brought in to direct the crowd, and metal detectors were sent over by the police to check visitors as they entered.

"It's a very moving experience,"



President Chaim Herzog greets 3,000 Israelis and tourists in the Beit Hanassi *Succa* yesterday. (Elihu Harari)

Herzog said, "seeing the Jewish people pass in front of you. It gives me the feeling how important the institution of the presidency is to them." Israelis from as far north as the Golan Heights and as far south as Eilat arrived for the open house, and tourists were abundant.

"I wish you easy absorption," Herzog told a group of new immigrants from the Mevasseret Zion absorption center. "Things may be difficult now, but I guarantee that,

in 50 years or so, you get used to it. At least that is my experience," said the Irish-born president.

Herzog came across a man who attended *heder* with him when they were boys in Ireland. Some people brought photographs of themselves and Herzog from years ago, and expected that he would remember the occasion. Children asked for autographs, and adults asked their youngsters next to the president in the hope of getting a memorable

souvenir. Among the guests were a number of Christians who had come to Jerusalem to attend a Feast of Tabernacles convention. Herzog also met a number of Belgian Jews whom he had helped liberate from concentration camps after the Holocaust.

The crowd, which began forming a queue outside Beit Hanassi at 8 a.m. — two hours before the open house started — were entertained by musicians from the Jerusalem Youth Band.

Observant Jews will continue to eat and sleep in their outdoor, makeshift structures, commemorating the wanderings of the Israelites after the exodus from Egypt some 3,200 years ago, until Thursday, when the giving of the Torah will be celebrated by the holiday of Simchat Torah.

On Thursday evening, public festivities will be held throughout the country, with music, drinking and dancing around Torah scrolls. Likely to be the largest happening will be at Tel Aviv's Kikar Malchei Yisrael. Both the city's chief rabbis will be in attendance, along with Mayor Shlomo Lahat, well-known cantors, the police band and dance bands.

## Dizengoff merchants demand end to private vehicle ban

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Merchants and business owners on Rehov Dizengoff have demanded the cancellation of the new traffic regulations banning private traffic from the street during Succot.

The businessmen, who held an emergency meeting yesterday, maintain that sales have dropped by as much as 50 per cent during the holidays, which are usually peak shopping days, due to the new traffic regulations. They are demanding

an immediate meeting with Mayor Shlomo Lahat to discuss the problem.

The Municipality, with the help of the police force, decided on closing Dizengoff to private traffic as an experimental measure. It will be made permanent if successful.

Merchants' association chairman Yehoshua Nahari, who owns a cafe on the street, said yesterday that if the city wants to solve Tel Aviv's traffic problems, it should do so where there are problems, and not on Dizengoff where traffic moves

normally. Now, he says, more traffic flows to streets parallel to Dizengoff such as Ibn Gabirol and Ben Yehuda, clogging them up. Other merchants complained that far fewer people have been coming to Dizengoff's famous cafes since the street has been closed to private traffic.

Nahari said in an interview yesterday that due to the new regulations forbidding loading and unloading from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., there has been a shortage in dairy products and even bread at

Dizengoff cafes, restaurants and grocery stores. The truck drivers, rather than be caught by the police, avoid Dizengoff altogether, he said.

Meanwhile, the free bus transportation provided by Dan from the fairgrounds parking lot to the Reading terminus, established to encourage people to leave their cars at home, has remained empty. The only passengers yesterday were journalists examining whether the line is being used, it was learned. Most people still prefer driving into the city in their private cars.

## Israel to miss '84 Eurovision contest

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israel will not take part in next year's Eurovision Song Contest because the scheduled date for the competition, to be held in Luxembourg, is the eve of Memorial Day for Israel's Fallen.

Broadcasting Authority director-general Yosef Lapid recently contacted officials of the European Broadcasting Union, which organizes the song contest, and asked them to change the date. But the only alternate date he was given was a week before — which is the eve of Martyrs and Heroes Remembrance Day.

The director of Luxembourg TV expressed his sorrow that despite "all the efforts" to make it possible, Israel will not participate in the competition. This is the second time that Israel will not participate due to the contest falling on a memorial day.

Israel TV will screen the competition a day after it takes place — on Independence Day.

## Hecht joins Rom's breakaway list

By DAVID RUDGE  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Reuven Hecht, veteran Herut stalwart and personal adviser to Prime Minister Menachem Begin, has agreed to be a candidate on the list of breakaway Herut member Yael Rom.

Hecht, Dagon Silo Company board chairman, will close Rom's list for the 27 seats on the city council. The second last place on Rom's Independent-Liberal list, Haifa on The Right Road, has been filled by Mordechai Teocsky, chairman of the local Liberal Party.

Hecht has been supporting Rom rather than the official nominee of the local Herut branch because he says she is the only one who can end 35 years of uninterrupted Alignment rule in the city.

Asked in an interview yesterday why he had split with the Herut branch, Hecht said he represented the mainstream of the party. "There is an agreement between Herut and the Liberals in Haifa that the Liberal Party has the right to choose its own candidate who would run in the name of the Likud or, failing that, to agree to a Herut nominee.

**B-G AND THE BIBLE.** — A seminar on Bible study is to be held today by the Israel Society for Biblical Research at the Ben-Gurion house in Tel Aviv, marking the 97th anniversary of the birth of Israel's first prime minister, who died 10 years ago, and his contribution to the pursuit of knowledge about the Bible.

## Prisons Commissioner blasts remarks by predecessor

By ROBERT ROSENBERG  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Prisons Commissioner Mordechai Wertheimer yesterday rejected charges by former commissioner Haim Levy that Wertheimer had politicized the service, is indifferent to problems of prison security and emphasizes rehabilitation over punishment.

Levy's remarks, reported in yesterday's *Jerusalem Post*, included the comment that Wertheimer "apoints officials only because they wear skullcaps and are members of his own party, the NRP." Wertheimer told *The Post* that Levy's remarks "smell of anti-Semitism."

Wertheimer added that since taking over the service he has taken on only five people from outside the service. Only two of them even wear skullcaps, he noted, and all five were professionals in their fields — police, army and government service — before coming to work for him.

According to Wertheimer who has a law degree and a doctorate in social work, Levy has only an elementary school education and "therefore probably can't be blamed" for not understanding what the new commissioner is doing. Wertheimer replaced Levy two years ago.

Wertheimer referred to the Ken-

net report, a state inquiry into the conditions of the prison service, conducted during Levy's tenure, to rebut his predecessor's complaints about Wertheimer's running of the prison service.

Wertheimer quoted from the report, noting "this is Levy's own testimony": "Given the low quality of staff...I can not take responsibility for what may happen in the prisons... Most of the inmates are in



Wertheimer. (Isaiah Karlsinsky)

their cells most of the day... There's a worrisome rise in the statistics showing force being used by wardens. A situation is developing that will come to a head in an explosion.

Wertheimer told *The Post* that he is "pleased" that the Kennet report, which preceded Levy's leaving the Prison Service by a few months, emphasized that the Prison Service must first and foremost be "an educational institution."

Wertheimer has emphasized rehabilitation since taking over the service. He has built more than 5,000 square metres of factory space for prisoner work in industries ranging from diamond cutting to religious artifact making. And educational programmes aimed at instilling what Wertheimer calls "a positive attitude to work," abound.

## Doron trying to axe women's adviser

By MARGERY GREENFELD  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A major tug-of-war appears to be developing over the position of prime minister's adviser on the status of women and the future of the current adviser, Dr. Nitza Shapira-Libai.

Sources close to Minister without Portfolio Sara Doron said yesterday that Shapira-Libai's contract will not be renewed when it expires at the end of this month. But sources close to Shapira-Libai said yesterday that the director-general of the Prime Minister's Office, Mattityahu Shmuelevitz, had informed the current adviser that her contract will be renewed, with the agreement of Doron.

Responsibility for the advisory position was transferred from Shmuelevitz's office to that of Doron "sometime during the summer," Shmuelevitz's office said yesterday. The minister, who took up her post, which has no departmental duties, in July,



Sara Doron.



Nitza Shapira-Libai

refused repeated requests last week for comment on the matter.

The decision to allow Shapira-Libai to continue in the post she has filled for the past 3½ years was made "several days ago," and the adviser is waiting for "final confirmation in writing" in the next few days, sources close to her said.

But sources close to Doron asserted Shapira-Libai's contract is "being allowed to lapse." The move

is part of Doron's plans to "greatly expand" the role of the adviser on the status of women in an effort to vigorously push the issue of women's rights in Israel, the sources said.

The minister wants to "beef up" the advisory position, and she certainly has no intention of abolishing it, the sources said. A new adviser will be appointed to take on this task, they said.

## Herzog rejects 'shock' claim over unity call

Jerusalem Post Reporter

President Chaim Herzog yesterday called "tendentious" a newspaper story that claimed "shock in the Likud and the Alignment" over statements he made on TV regarding the need for a national unity government.

*Ha'aretz* published the story on the front page yesterday, without naming the author and quoting only one source — MK Shulamit Aloni.

The story claimed that MKs in the Likud and the Alignment had been "shocked" by Herzog's support for a national unity government, which he voiced during an interview on Friday night's TV news-magazine.

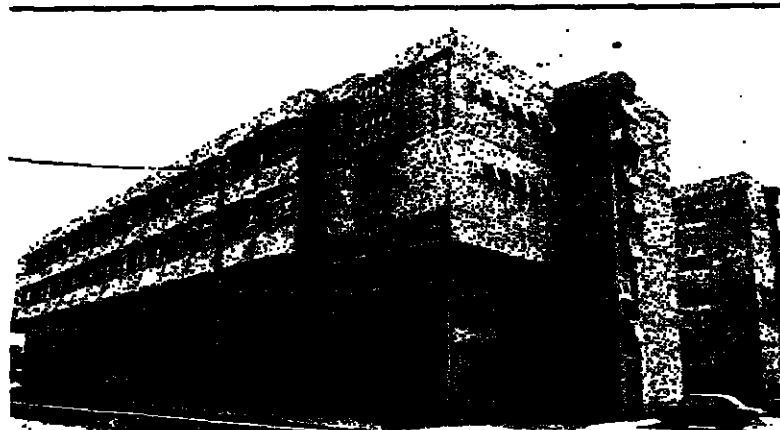
The unnamed MKs and Aloni argued that, unfittingly for a president, Herzog had interfered with the political process.

Herzog told reporters in Beit

Hanassi that he is "not a novice" in media matters. "But never before have I received such a wave of positive reaction from the public as I did after Friday's TV broadcast."

His statements on a national unity government, he added, reflected broad support for it among the public.

"I won't enter an argument, but I have the right to react," he stated.



The "new" Beit Rivka

(Israel Sun)

## 192-bed geriatric hospital opening soon in Petah Tikva

Jerusalem Post Reporter

PETAH TIKVA. — The country's newest geriatric hospital, the 192-bed "new" Beit Rivka, is being readied for occupancy, and will receive its first group of patients early in October.

The four-storey hospital, which took 10 years to build, is a joint project of the city of Petah Tikva, Mifal Hapayis and Kupat Holim Klalit.

The first group of patients will be shifted from the "old" 90-bed Beit Rivka, on the same grounds. Eventually, another two floors will be added to the new hospital which, with its day beds, will contain more than 400 beds. And since the old hospital, which also has 20 day beds, will be renovated, the complex will eventually have more than 500 beds.

"Beit Rivka is a national hospital," stressed Prof. Haim Doron, medical director of Kupat Holim Klalit, "and it will serve geriatric patients from the entire country. Due to the financial contribution of the Petah Tikva municipality, its residents will get priority, but we don't think this will ever be more than 15 per cent of the total."

Doron noted that Israel is barely keeping up with its need in geriatric beds, "since we are a young country growing old very fast. A few decades ago those aged 65 and over were only about 4 per cent, but today the figure has grown to 10 per cent. And in some cities, for example Tel Aviv, the percentage is 34 per cent," he said.

## Navi blocks medical unit

By LIORA MORIEL  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — Although an intensive-care ambulance unit was to have been operating in this city since April, 1982, the vehicle and its specially-trained crew are still idle.

The reason is that Mayor Eliahu Navi is against funding a third of the unit's operating costs. Navi insists that his city, with a centrally-located hospital, is not in need of such a unit and therefore need not pay for it. "The hospital is only a seven-minute drive from anywhere in the city," Navi says. "The unit is needed in Arad, in Dimona, in Yeroham and in Sderot, but not here. Let the other towns pay for it."

Yitzhak Paz, director of Magen David Adom (MDA) southern region, insists the unit is vital. "This is an emergency room on wheels," Paz says. "In case of heart attack, drowning, electrocution or even terrorist attack or road accident, when human lives are at stake, the intensive-care ambulance unit is crucial. There is no doubt that it saves lives."

Every city of Beersheba's size now has a unit — including Petah Tikva, which has two hospitals. The Health Ministry and the Kupat Holim health insurance funds have already agreed to put up their share, \$52 million a year each.

## Girl soldiers to get tear gas aerosols

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN

TEL AVIV. — Aerosol cans to ward off rapists and other attackers will be distributed to 10 per cent of Israel's women soldiers for a trial period of three months, the military spokesman said yesterday.

During the three-month trial period, the IDF will study the uses and effectiveness of the aerosol cans and then decide whether to distribute them to the rest of the female force, the spokesman said.

He could not say when the aerosol cans will actually be given the soldiers, but said the programme was under examination and will probably be implemented within a few weeks.

In reply to a parliamentary question by MK Pinhas Goldstein

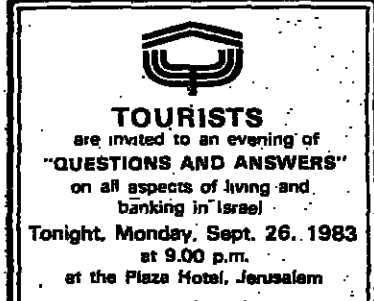
(Likud-Liberal), Defence Minister Moshe Arens said last week that the Israel Defence Forces has decided to provide all women soldiers with the aerosol cans for their protection when they go on leave. In his question, Goldstein noted that the IDF has tear gas aerosols in stock.

**TECHNION.** — Prof. Alexander Solan of the Technion's faculty of mechanical engineering has been appointed vice-president for research.



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**TOURISTS** are invited to an evening of "QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS" on all aspects of living and banking in Israel. Tonight, Monday, Sept. 26, 1983 at 8.00 p.m. at the Plaza Hotel, Jerusalem. Sponsored by Bank Leumi.

## Burstyn on to the scene.



(This week's larger-than-life LIFE STYLE magazine, tabloid-sized starting this Wednesday, will include the following stories:

- ★ Tel Aviv may take a long time recovering from the recent visit of entertainer Mike Burstyn. LIFE STYLE tagged along to report on A Day in the Life.
- ★ Life really does begin at 40 for people who are having a baby after that age.
- ★ The preconceived notions about male models make it difficult to assess the profession objectively. LIFE STYLE investigates.
- ★ If your sphincter doesn't obey you, relax: it's all in muscle control.
- ★ Plus LIFE STYLE's regular features: Beauty Spots, Matter of the Heart, Kirshen's Adam an', cosmetics, Matt Nevisky's pensive pencil, and Scrabble.

All in this coming issue of **life style** absolutely free with this Wednesday's **THE JERUSALEM POST**. Order your copy today.

## BANK LEUMI LE-ISRAEL B.M.

(Incorporated in Israel)

### TO THE HOLDERS OF ORDINARY STOCK

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, 24-32 Yehuda Halevy Street, Tel Aviv on 17th October, 1983 at 12.00 noon for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolutions as Special Resolutions:

#### SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS

- To amend the Articles of Association of the Company by redesignating the existing Article 50 as Article 50A and adding the following new Article as Article 50B:  
"50B. Upon any consolidation and division of fully paid shares into shares of larger amount, the Directors may make such arrangements as they may think fit for (a) the sale of any fractions of a share arising from such consolidation and division in respect of any separate holding; (b) the distribution in the due proportions among the persons entitled thereto of the net proceeds (after deduction of any levies that may apply and the expenses of sale and distribution if and to the extent that c. is in the case of any consolidation and division, so determined by the Directors); and (c) the appointment of some person to transfer to the purchaser or purchasers respectively purchasing the same shares as arising from fractions."
- THAT, subject to the passing of Resolution 1 above and with effect from the close of business on 31st October, 1983 —  
(a) the issued Ordinary Stock Units of IS.O.1 each of the Company be converted into Ordinary Shares of IS.O.1 each;  
(b) every holding of Ordinary Shares of IS.O.1 each then on the register of members and all unissued Ordinary Shares of IS.O.1 each be consolidated and divided into Ordinary Shares of IS.100 each on the basis of 1,000 Ordinary Shares of IS.O.1 before the consolidation and division becoming one Ordinary Share of IS.100 thereafter, and so in proportion for greater or smaller numbers of shares in a holding, fractional entitlements being dealt with as provided below;  
(c) fractional entitlements arising from the consolidation and division shall be dealt with in accordance with Article 50B and amounts due in respect thereof shall be distributed not later than 30th November, 1983;  
(d) each issued Ordinary Share of IS.100 and the aggregate of the fractions thereof arising from consolidation and division referred to in the preceding paragraphs of this resolution be converted into Ordinary Stock transferable in units of IS.100 each.
- THAT, subject to the passing of Resolutions 1 & 2 above, the Articles of Association of the Company be amended as follows:—  
(a) By deleting Article 38  
(b) By deleting the words "fractions of a pound" from Article 44, and substituting therefor the words "amounts of stock of a nominal value of less than IS.100";  
(c) By deleting the words "Provided that if and so long as Otzar Hityashvut Hayehudim B.M. shall hold 100 Special Voting Shares of IL.1.00 each and at least 20,000,000 Ordinary Shares of IL.1.00 each" from Article 59 and substituting therefor the words "Provided that if and so long as Otzar Hityashvut Hayehudim B.M. shall hold 100 Special Voting Shares of IS.O.1 each and at least IS.2,000,000 nominal Ordinary Share Capital";  
(d) By deleting the words "Special Voting Shares of IS.O.1 each" from Article 67 (c) and substituting therefor the words "Special Voting Shares of IS.1.00 each";  
(e) By deleting the words "of not less than 20,000,000 Ordinary Shares of IL.1.00 each" from Article 67 (d) and substituting therefor the words "of not less than IS.2,000,000 nominal Ordinary Share Capital";  
(f) By deleting Article 67 (e) and substituting therefor —  
(f) If at any time Otzar Hityashvut Hayehudim B.M. shall cease to hold 100 Special Voting Shares of IS.O.1 each and at least IS.2,000,000 nominal Ordinary Share Capital, the Special Voting Shares shall with effect from the commencement of the next General Meeting after such cessation cease to have any voting rights whatsoever, until such time as the conditions mentioned herebefore in paragraphs (c) and (d) above shall be restored, whereupon the voting rights attached to the Special Voting Shares as described in paragraph (c) above will be restored."

By Order of the Board  
A. Sullam, Adv.  
Secretary

28th September, 1983



bank leumi בנק לאומי



## shaare zedek medical center

### INVITATION

to the dedication of

### "The Creation" Tapestries

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In the main entrance of the Shaare Zedek Medical Center in Jerusalem Wednesday, September 28, 1983 11.30 a.m.

Light refreshments.



cordially invites the public to celebrate with us at our annual

### SIMCHAT BEIT HASHOEVA

Please note the time of the celebration:

Today, September 26, 1983, Hol Hamo'ed Succot. 8 p.m. — 11 p.m.

in the Rothschild Plaza of the Jewish Quarter, Old City, Jerusalem.

"... Joy to your land, gladness to your city..."



## U.S.-Japan to pick up plane items in Sakhalin

OTARU (AP). — A seven-man U.S.-Japan team left this northern Japan port aboard a Japanese patrol boat yesterday on their way to Sakhalin, where the Soviet Union is to turn over "items and documents" pertaining to the South Korean airliner downed by Soviet fighter planes on September 1.

The four Japanese and three American officials left on the Japan Maritime Safety Agency patrol boat Tsugaru for Nevelsk, southwest Sakhalin, where the material is to be handed over.

They were joined by Oskar Nordlander of Sweden, a representative of the International Civil Aviation Organization. The South Korean government has asked that items from the plane eventually be turned over to the ICAO.

The Soviet Union has not said what kinds of items are involved. Japanese officials have speculated that the Soviets have not found major parts of the plane, including the flight data and cockpit voice recorders (the "Black Box"). U.S. search vessels in the area

have picked up what could be electronic "pings" from the recorders, but have failed to locate the devices, which could offer clues as to why the Korean Air Lines jumbo jet strayed off course into Soviet air space.

In all, 269 people perished in the Soviet attack on the passenger plane. The badly mutilated bodies of five people have been found by Japanese searchers along the northern shores of Japan.

The trip to Nevelsk is expected

to take 14 to 18 hours. The Tsugaru is tentatively scheduled to return to Otaru late tonight.

In Montreal, delegates to ICAO's general assembly on Saturday re-elected the Soviet Union to the UN agency's ruling council, but with a substantially lower vote than at the last assembly three years ago.

The Soviets received 92 votes out of the 120 agency member states at the assembly, compared with 114 votes three years ago. The ICAO has 151 members.

## Passenger discomfort main effect of USSR air boycott

MOSCOW (Reuters). — The Western air boycott of the Soviet Union has inconvenienced travellers but presented no insurmountable difficulties, tour operators and diplomats say.

Tourists and businessmen from around the world continue to visit the Soviet Union, travelling on East European airlines or with one of the two Western carriers still flying to Moscow — Air France and Austrian Airlines.

Western airlines and governments called the boycott, some for up to 60 days, after a Soviet fighter shot down a South Korean airliner carrying 269 people on September 1.

Many nations, including Britain,

Switzerland and West Germany, also banned the Soviet airline Aeroflot from flying to and over their territory.

The French consulate in Moscow said the boycott took some travellers by surprise, but the overall picture was now one of inconvenience rather than chaos.

Alexander Sinchenko, head of the protocol department at the Soviet state travel bureau Intourist, said: "There has been absolutely no effect at all on the number of tourists here."

Intourist, which has the approximate status of a ministry, handles 10,000 foreign visitors every day, Sinchenko said.

In the U.S., tour operators said in

a report prepared for the U.S. government that travel between America and the Soviet Union was very little affected by the air boycott.

U.S. travellers have had no direct link with the Soviet Union since December, 1981, when President Reagan stopped Aeroflot and U.S. airline flights between the two countries in protest at the imposition of martial law in Poland.

The operators' report said about 10 per cent of U.S. tours to the Soviet Union had been cancelled under the present ban.

West German travel agents said they had cancelled trips to the Soviet Union for the duration of the ban, but customers who insisted on

going ahead with their holidays were given flights via East Berlin, Warsaw, Budapest and even Paris.

"We have been staggered how many people insist on going through with the journey despite the obvious inconvenience of the stopover in Berlin," said a spokesman for the West German travel firm Necker-mann.

The East German Transport Ministry said a large number of the 11 daily flights between Moscow and East Berlin were being doubled up, with two planes leaving on the same flight number.

Air France and Austrian airlines report business not much changed, though they now offer the only Western flights out of Moscow.

## Weinberger calls for closer links between China and U.S.

PEKING (AP). — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger yesterday called for revival of a strategic dialogue between China and the U.S. and greater military cooperation to safeguard world peace.

"Close U.S.-China relations and cooperation in the strategic area serve both our national interests and also the interest of world peace and stability," he said in a banquet speech after arriving on his first visit here.

He said he hoped his visit would "strengthen the defence component of our relationship and provide a basis for the further development of exchanges and cooperation between our two armed forces."

It was a clear call for resurrection of Sino-American consultations about Soviet expansionism that marked the early days of Peking-Washington diplomatic ties in 1979 and 1980.

Weinberger said U.S. President Ronald Reagan's new policy on

technology transfer will help contribute to China's modernization, including that of its army of 4.2 million.

Weinberger delivered one of the strongest U.S. statements to date on the need to rebuild strategic relations within the Sino-U.S.-Soviet triangle. But Chinese Defence Minister Zhang Aiping, who emphasized his nation's independent foreign policy, never mentioned the strategic relationship.

China, he said, is willing to develop friendship with all countries on the basis of peaceful coexistence and will never attach itself to any big power — meaning the U.S. or the Soviet Union.

While Weinberger and Zhang were toasting, a leading Chinese parliamentarian, Peng Zhen, told a Tunisian delegation that all Third World countries and peace-loving people should unite to counter the threat to world peace by the superpowers.

## Hyderabad under curfew as street fighting toll rises

NEW DELHI (AP). — Authorities ordered a round-the-clock curfew in the old sector of Hyderabad city yesterday as the death toll in continuing clashes between knife-wielding Muslims and Hindus mounted to 41.

Four fatalities were reported yesterday in Hyderabad. Two people were hospitalized with multiple stab wounds, local police reported. At least 80 injured people were still undergoing treatment in Hyderabad's Osmania General Hospital since violence broke out on September 9, the police said.

Rioting and arson erupted after Hyderabad shopkeepers ignored a Moslem call for a general strike. The Moslems were protesting

against the alleged desecration of a mosque.

Last Thursday, the street fighting spread to Kadiri, also in Andhra Pradesh state, where state authorities said two people were killed and a dozen wounded by police gunfire. The violence reportedly flared when Moslems hurled stones from houseposts at Hindu processions carrying a religious idol.

Meanwhile, Hyderabad police raided more homes in violence-torn areas and recovered a large quantity of knives and axes, officials said. At least 35 people were detained, increasing the number of arrests to more than 400. Authorities have detained one Hindu and three Moslem state deputies on charges of fanning communal hatred.

## Witchcraft in Kenya election campaign

NAIROBI (Reuters). — One-party Kenya votes today in a general election called by President Daniel arap Moi to purge the government of what he has termed disloyal elements.

Campaigning has been mostly peaceful, although two people are known to have died in violence.

## Large-scale U.S.-Japan naval exercise begins

TOKYO (AP). — A U.S.-Japan naval exercise involving at least 156 vessels, 170 aircraft and 30,000 men began yesterday in two areas of the Pacific Ocean near Japan, a Maritime Self-Defence Force (MSDF) spokesman said.

He said the exercise aimed at checking alertness and flexibility in the defence of Japan's 2,400 kilometres of sea lanes.

In addition, an unspecified number of MSDF submarines and aircraft from Japan's Air Self-Defence Force, the U.S. Navy and Air Force will take part in the 11-

day manoeuvres held east of Okinawa in southern Japan and near the Ogasawara Islands to the south of Tokyo, the spokesman said.

Schmidt suffers fever, cuts Egypt sightseeing CAIRO (AP). — Former West German chancellor Helmut Schmidt cancelled his Sunday sightseeing plans because of an illness. A spokesman said that Schmidt was running a fever, and could not visit the Suez Canal as scheduled.

## Zimbabwe leader threatens to send whites to Britain

HARARE (AP). — Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe yesterday lashed out at Britain for its protests against the detention of British-descended air force officers and threatened to send the country's minority whites to the United Kingdom.

Mugabe, 59, warned Zimbabwe's former colonial power if it did not stop "interfering" in domestic matters, Britain-Zimbabwe relations could suffer.

Mugabe, who led the British colony of Rhodesia to independence as black-governed Zimbabwe three years ago, accused Margaret Thatcher's government of "pressurizing" Irish, American and Canadian leaders during his recent official visits to persuade Zimbabwe to free the airman.

Six white officers were detained on August 31 after they were acquit-

ted of capital charges of sabotage. Three officers have since been released and expelled to Britain, but Mugabe said yesterday that the others would remain in custody as alleged South African agents.

On Britain's concern for detainees from among the 140,000 white minority, Mugabe declared: "Have we done wrong by encouraging these people to remain in our country? Does Mrs. Thatcher want them in Britain? If so, she should let us know and we will facilitate their passage."

Mugabe, who was quizzed on his country's human rights record, including hundreds of detentions without trial, said he would give up British aid "if that aid is given to us so we don't exercise our right as a state — our sovereign right in protection of our security."

## Guard killed as 20 flee Belfast's top-security jail

BELFAST (AP). — About 20 inmates, some of them armed, escaped from Northern Ireland's top-security Maze prison yesterday and a guard at the prison was killed, police and government officials said.

A spokesman for Britain's Northern Ireland office confirmed the mass breakout and the killings at the prison which houses some of Northern Ireland's most hardened criminals.

Police set up scores of roadblocks in the area around the prison and "a number" of escapees were recaptured shortly after the 4 p.m. breakout, a police spokesman said. Army helicopters joined in the search for the fugitives.

A policeman at the scene said it was "total bedlam" at the 900-inmate prison. He said prisoners hijacked cars "all over the place" to make their getaway.

Motorists stop for a Sunday drive in the quiet country lanes surrounding the jail were stopped by escaping prisoners who stole their cars, witnesses said.

Maze prison was the site of the 1981 Irish Republican Army hunger strikes in which 10 nationalist guerrillas starved themselves to death in a futile effort to win political-prisoner status.

## Bonn gov't faces first test in state elections

BONN (AP). — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's centre-right government faced its first test in state elections yesterday as voters went to the polls to elect legislators in two traditionally left-leaning states, Hesse and Bremen.

The balloting was the first since Kohl's Bonn coalition of Christian Democrats and Free Democrats won a solid majority in national elections on March 6.

## Iran claims major success against Kurdish rebels

TEHRAN (Reuters). — Iranian forces have cleared rebels out of 35 remote villages in the Kurdish mountains of northwest Iran in a three-pronged operation, the national news agency IRNA reported.

The agency said 35 rebels were killed and a number of others wounded in the operation. It said government forces seized a store containing military uniforms which it said had been sent to the rebels by Iraq, and recovered a number of stolen vehicles.

Kurdish groups in the northwest have been fighting central governments in Tehran for years, demanding greater autonomy. Kurds also live in the mountains across the borders in Iraq and Turkey, where they have also battled authorities for the same end.

## SCOREBOARD

SQUASH: World champion and top seed Jahangir Khan of Pakistan defeated Dean Williams in comfortable fashion, 9-4, 9-1, 9-4 to take the Malaysian Open. MARATHON: American Ronal Allen Tabb overcame a dry heat that exhausted most runners to coast to a two-minute triumph in the Peking International marathon. He finished in the relatively poor time of 2:18:51 ahead of Khalid Zaki Stashli who survived acute stomach pain at the 28km mark which forced him to take a 30-second rest. Four-times Boston marathon winner Bill Rodgers dropped out three kms from the end with dehydration.

TENNIS: Sweden's Henrik Sundstrom pulled off a major upset defeat Guillermo Vilas 6-3, 7-5 in the semifinal of the Geneva Grand Prix. Great-Ulen was beaten by compatriot Mats Wilander in the final.

Joe Lala beat Victor Pecci of Paraguay and Jose Higueras of Spain defeated countryman Manuel Orantes to reach the final of a tournament in Madrid.

On the women's circuit Ruxandra Fabris of South Africa upset top-seeded Barbara Potter of the U.S. to reach the final of the \$100,000 event in Richmond against Kathy Jordan.

SPORTS DIVIDENDS: Six credit sports turned in an all-around forecast to earn the main prize of the weekend football pool. Each wins \$15m. The 152 entries with 12 correct wins \$125,000 apiece; 11 correct pays \$17,150 and 10 — \$2,150.

## Sports

## Decisive race

NEWPORT, Rhode Island (Reuters). — The American yacht Liberty unloaded more ballast here yesterday amid charges of rule-bending from the Australian challengers in the run-up to the tantalizing show-down for the America's Cup. What has been heralded as the "race of the century" was postponed yesterday because of light, shifting winds and the ultimate decision on the fate of the Cup will be staged only today. The worried defenders had called for a rest day yesterday and it was granted them.

Alan Bond, head of the Australian II syndicate, accused the Liberty syndicate of bending the rules by reducing the weight of their yacht and said he would file a protest. About 500kgs of lead ingots were taken from the defender's hull. More ballast was being removed yesterday in an effort to improve Liberty's performance in the light winds forecast for today.

"It is not the intent of the 12-metre rules to allow you to change your yacht during a regatta," Bond said. He also expressed concern over the discovery of a frogman near Australia II's berth yesterday morning.

Liberty was the first two races of the best-of-seven series, but that last three of the series will be held on Sunday. An Australian victory would wrest the Cup from the Americans' grasp for the first time in 132 years.

Vicky steps in By PAUL KOHN, Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Vicky Peretz has been rewarded for his triumphant return from France to local league football. Having spearheaded Maccabi Tel-Aviv's shock win over champions Maccabi Netanya on Saturday, national coach Yosef Mironowich prefers him to Yosef Netanya goal-getter Oded Machness in today's Israeli line-up for the friendly international against Uruguay. Kick-off is at 4.30 p.m. at Bloomfield stadium in Jaffa.

Peretz teammate Benny Tabak will be alongside him, with Sinai Maimilian and Turk providing the midfield punch. Several members of the Olympic soccer squad are likely to blend into the National side.

Uruguay made two changes from their team which went down to Scotland last week. They are: Diego, Aguirre, Gonzalez, Aguirre, Barria, Paredi, Saragallo and Acosta.

Perkis strides on By JACK LEON, Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Israel's young tennis star Shahar Perkis is continuing to make his mark on the ATP Portuguese satellite circuit. Over the weekend, 21-year-old Perkis got as far as the singles semi-finals in the third tournament of the \$25,000 series — on the way scoring a 6-3-6-1 second-round victory over teammate Glad Bloom. Perkis finished runner-up in the opening competition and won the second. The penultimate event starts tomorrow.

Perkis has already added several ATP computer points to the dozen with which he started the circuit, and has considerably improved on his August World ranking of 40th.

Week 16, the circuit's weekly main singles draw on the Portuguese circuit, after fighting his way through three or four qualifying matches. He and Perkis have also done well together in doubles, and are set to play a place among the 16 doubles teams vying places in next week's "masters" tournament.

## Orioles nigh home

NEW YORK (AP). — Tony Armas smashed two home runs as the Boston Red Sox topped the Detroit Tigers 5-3 in Saturday's baseball action assuring the Baltimore Orioles of at least a tie for the American League East championship. The Orioles, however, were unable to clinch the title as they lost to the Milwaukee Brewers 5-2. Robin Yount and Jim Gantner keyed a 14-hit attack with three hits apiece as the Brewers beat Baltimore for just the second time in 12 tries this season.

The two National League races remain alive. The Atlanta Braves kept the Los Angeles Dodgers' single number at five in the West, topping the Dodgers 3-2 on Rafael Ramirez's pinch-hitting single. The victory pulled the Braves to within 4 of the Dodgers.

In the East, the Philadelphia Phillies maintained their lead over Pittsburgh, extending for five runs in the sixth to beat St. Louis 9-4 for their sixth straight win. The Pirates, meanwhile, edged Montreal 1-0 on the pitching American League: Boston 5 Detroit 3; Milwaukee 5 Baltimore 2; Kansas City 12 Minnesota 4 (runs after 5 innings); Seattle 2 Texas 6; Chicago 2 California 6; New York 9.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Atlanta 3 Los Angeles 2; Philadelphia 9 St. Louis 6; Pittsburgh 1 Montreal 6; Houston 6 San Francisco 5; Cincinnati 3 San Diego 2; New York 7 Chicago 6.



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You don't have to be a business man or woman — everyone is welcome at the renowned Jerusalem Hilton BUSINESS LUNCH, every day except Shabbat. Help yourself from a fabulous selection of hors d'oeuvres and salads. Then choose your main course — among the many delicious items usually available — Pastрами with trimmings, Braised Beef Bourguignone, Oriental Shwarma and other favourites. Choose the soft drink of your choice, or wine, or beer. All for only IS 550 plus VAT. From 12.30 till 3 p.m. at the HAMS-DEL DELI at the JERUSALEM HILTON, Sunday thru' Friday.



Pick up a soldier

מכאן האוכל

## THE CAPITAL'S FAVOURITE SHABBAT LUNCHEON

Visiting Jerusalem next Shabbat? Entertaining friends and don't know where to go? Or maybe you're just fed up with home cooking (and all that washing up). Join "those-in-the-know" at the famous Jerusalem Hilton SHABBAT LUNCHEON. For IS 720 (plus VAT) you can eat your fill from a huge groaning board of a buffet, with every imaginable hors d'oeuvres, cold-cut meats, fish, dish and salad. Wind up with a selection of mouth-watering desserts — fruit salads, jellies, cakes and gateaux, moussses, fresh fruits etc. And if you've a really great appetite, for only IS 270 (plus VAT) more, you can have an extra main course — such as roast veal, cornish hen, braised beef, plus a side dish of the famous Jerusalem Hilton choleent. How's that for value. Every Saturday 12.30-3 p.m. at the JERUSALEM HILTON. Shabbat Shalom.

## HOT CORNED BEEF SANDWICHES IN A SUCCA

Enterprising DELI NEPI, the capital's popular delicatessen, is building a succa, so that those who so wish can eat their scrumptious, mouth watering, tasty meal between rye in appropriate style. DELI NEPI have real home-made Jewish delicacies. Chopped herring, chopped liver, cold cuts, great salads, traditional sweetmeats etc. Their take-away meals trouble free home entertaining and fabulous picnics. DELI NEPI Jerusalem's only Hot Brisket Take Away. KOSHER. 16 REHOV SHAMAI, KIKAR ZION end. Open 9 a.m.-7.30 p.m. Friday till 3 p.m. Tel. 02-223746.

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EATING OUT IN JERUSALEM is a weekly feature serving residents of and visitors to Jerusalem. To advertise in this column please contact Ray Bernard at The Jerusalem Post, Tel. 02-528181

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**Build Your Home at Hatzor Plots Available**

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At the time of registration, to be conducted at the offices of the Administration, Northern District, Industrial Zone, Upper Nazareth, a IS 25,000 deposit must be made by bank cheque, payable to the Israel Lands Administration. The deposit will be considered a down payment on the leasing fees.

This notice is valid until December 20, 1983.



# Fire Fighting

## It's Heating Up, For Marines And Negotiators

Lebanon's civil war widened dangerously last week, drawing the international peacekeepers even closer to the conflagration. Striving to put out the Middle East's latest three-alarm fire, Saudi Arabian, Lebanese and American mediators shuttled between Beirut and Damascus trying for a cease-fire. Syria and its allies in Lebanon raised objections—pushing to undermine President Amin Gemayel's Government by excluding Government leaders from national reconciliation talks and by insisting the conciliators' eventual decisions be binding on the Government in Damascus, Walid Jumblat, the L'rouse leader, called for withdrawal of the 5,500-man multinational force, the shaky Government's main prop against collapse.

United States warships fired hundreds of rounds at Syrian-supported Druse, Palestinians and leftists who were trying to drive the Lebanese Army from the Shuf Mountains. Yesterday as fighting spread, a marine transport helicopter flying over Shiite Muslim strongholds near the marines' compound at the airport, returned the fire of riflemen.

With an eye to Congressional concern at the escalation, officials called the naval bombardment "defensive fire"—retaliation for attacks on the marines. Anti-Government forces on the heights thereupon rained more rockets (one every 5 seconds for a time, Beirut radio said) on the Americans. Four more marines were wounded, making a total of 35 injured. Four marines have been killed.

France, where Communists are opposed to the multinational force, had criticized the American naval shelling, much to Washington's annoyance. But last week, Paris turned around and sent its carrier-based Super Etendard fighter-bombers to retaliate against anti-Government forces, who shelled French troops and blew up an Italian ammunition dump. French casualties have been high—17 killed, 35 wounded, 115 injured, Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader, confirmed, participation by Palestinian forces; Libya volunteered its small contingent with 20 tanks. In Washington, the Reagan Administration reportedly urged Israel to enter the war; Jerusalem demurred. Eager for help, the Administration even turned to Moscow, which last week rejected a previously unpublished request to use its influence to restrain Syria. Administration officials said, (Moscow's Middle East maverick, page 2.)

The bloodiest fighting was over the strategic village of Suk al-Gharb on the ridge dominating the approaches to Beirut, where 2,800 Lebanese Army soldiers held out against wave after wave of attackers using sophisticated tactics. Under cover of a smokescreen, tanks manned by Druse militia and brigades from the Palestine Liberation Army ad-

next year's Presidential election. Possibly dismayed at that prospect and by international reaction, the Russians began dropping hints of regret and admissions of error.

The top editor of Pravda, Viktor Afanasyev, said in London he expects "our Government and party will draw some conclusions—political conclusions" and try to tighten controls over military actions such as the Sept. 1 shooting. More explicitly, another official with Mr. Afanasyev at an East-West meeting at Edinburgh University said "trigger-happy" Russian pilots made a "mistake." The official, Viktor A. Limik of the Soviet Institute on the United States and Canada, said they would have held their fire if they had known Flight 7 was a passenger jet. He reiterated Moscow's insistence the plane had been spying, however.

For home consumption, the Kremlin admitted no errors. Air Marshal Pyotr S. Kirsanov insisted in Pravda that the South Korean plane left Alaska 40 minutes late "to synchronize" its flight over Soviet territory with an American reconnaissance satellite. That, he said, allowed the satellite to observe "a doubling in intensity of the work of our radio and radar facilities." The White House said that was "untrue."

American Navy ships combing the Sea of Japan last week picked up the "unique ping" of the downed plane's black box recorder, which could provide valuable information. But the box is programmed to keep pinging for only another week, and the Navy complained that Soviet ships were harassing its searchers.

In the midst of the recriminations, Soviet delegates flew to the United Nations General Assembly session on a Belgian plane and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko did not come at all. His special plane was barred from New York area airports by officials citing security problems, and Mr. Gromyko rejected landing rights at a nearby military airfield. Soviet officials, citing access guarantees in the United Nations headquarters agreement, questioned "whether the U.N. should be in the United States." Good riddance to anyone wishing to leave, snapped an American delegate. President Reagan, who is to address the Assembly tomorrow, agreed, he suggested dividing United Nations meetings between Moscow and New York so delegates could "see the two ways of life." (How Washington treats the United Nations, page 2.) Yesterday, in a weekly radio address beamed to the Soviet Union and other countries, Mr. Reagan said Moscow had not told the truth about the downing of Flight 7. He also reaffirmed his desire for peace and blamed Soviet inflexibility for blocking arms control accords.

## Doubts Deepen On Manila Visit

The tid blew off Manila last week with four consecutive days of violent street demonstrations, raising questions in Washington about whether it was a physically or politically safe place for President Reagan's scheduled visit early in November. President Ferdinand E. Marcos ordered a strict security crackdown after 11 people were killed in anti-Government protests.

By week's end, White House officials who had earlier said Mr. Reagan had no plans to cancel the Philippine portion of his Asian tour were saying it might be "very difficult" for him to go ahead with it. Mrs. Reagan was said to be "very concerned" that the President "might be in danger," especially in light of unanswered questions about the bizarre assassination of the Philippine President's chief political rival, former Senator Benigno S. Aquino Jr., who was killed last month while under the Government's protection.

But there were other considerations, in particular the strategically vital Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base. Washington recently committed \$900 million in aid to Manila for a five-year lease renewal on the bases and, as Mr. Reagan's promise to visit began to look shaky, the Marcos regime began to suggest the lease agreement was shaky too.

But with talk of "blackmail" in Congress and on editorial pages, Mr. Marcos dropped his hints. Asked, in a televised interview, how he would view a cancellation of the visit, Mr. Marcos said, "I wouldn't view it in any way; if that is the decision, I would leave it to President Reagan to make it."

As to Mr. Reagan's safety, Mr. Marcos said, "We can protect the President; (he) has no enemies in the Philippines." That same day, demonstrators in Manila carrying a coffin with the "body" of "democracy" were blocked by Government forces as they marched on the United States Embassy. (Marcos opposition strategy, page 3.)

## The House ties Reagan's hands with a slipknot

# 4

vanced and were repulsed by Lebanese Army howitzers.

Christian and Druse militia spokesmen exchanged charges (and details) of massacres of civilians as the fighting raged across mountain villages. "The attitude on both sides," a Druse supporter said, "often is that if women or children are in the middle of a battle, they are someplace they don't belong."

President Amin Gemayel, rounding out his first year in office, visited his troops in Suk al-Gharb. Lebanese and Western officials said loss of the village would be ruinous for his Government's chances of survival.

## New Soviet Signals on KAL 7

Passions aroused by the shooting down of Korean Air Lines Flight 7 took on a life of their own last week. Reagan Administration officials said the partial freeze in Soviet-American relations could last until after



French soldiers carrying coffin of comrade killed in Beirut earlier this month; Italian peacekeepers manning their position.

Syria/Gerald Rasmussen (2); Associated Press; United Press International

# Reagan Rides the Crest Of an Anti-Soviet Wave

By STEVEN R. WEISMAN

THE anti-Communist core of President Reagan's foreign policy has never been so boldly on display as since the downing of Korean Air Lines Flight 7 by the Russians on Sept. 1. In the Middle East, Central America and the negotiations on nuclear weapons, Mr. Reagan seems determined to resurrect his basic contention that the Soviet Union is indeed the "evil empire." To the surprise of his aides, the strategy is proving effective, at least in building domestic support for his foreign policies.

The Korean airliner episode may have shocked many Americans, but not Mr. Reagan. Thus, the White House says, he didn't have to prove himself by retaliating in more than a "measured" way. That brought him credit among European allies and some of his severest critics in Congress, despite sharp jabs by conservatives.

The President's approach also seems to have defused, if only temporarily, the opposition to Administration policies in Central America. When Secretary of State George P. Shultz and William J. Casey, the Director of Central Intelligence, offered Congress a broadened rationale last week for American assistance to insurgents in Nicaragua, scarcely a squeak of protest was heard. The Senate Intelligence Committee, apparently reluctant to challenge the notion that aid to the rebels was dampening Nicaraguan and Cuban intervention in El Salvador, gave the Administration a down payment on its request for funds.

As for the Middle East, Mr. Reagan began the week by suggesting Congress was giving "aid and comfort" to the Syrians, and by extension the Soviets, by dickering over deadlines on the stay of marines in Lebanon. The President won what aides claimed as one of his most important foreign policy victories—an agreement with some, if not all, Congressional leaders of both parties on a compromise authorizing deployment of marines in Lebanon for 18 months under the War Powers Resolution of 1973.

The antecedents of sectarian strife in Lebanon lie in religious conflicts that date from the fall of the Roman Empire and the Crusades. Yet Mr. Reagan and Secretary Shultz maintained last week that the real problem was the Russians. Speaking to a group of broadcasters, the President assailed "Soviet-sponsored aggression against Lebanon." Officials, reporting the Russians had rejected a secret State Department appeal for help in restraining the Syrians, connected the rebuff to the furor over the Korean plane incident.

Presidential advisers were confident Mr. Reagan had gained the upper hand from what he repeatedly called "the Korean airline massacre." One could see it in his almost cocky reaction after Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, canceled plans to attend the United Nations General Assembly. Mr. Gromyko acted when he was barred from landing at commercial airports.

At first, when Charles M. Lichenstein, an

American delegate to the United Nations, suggested his colleagues "seriously consider resigning themselves and this organization from the soil of the United States," White House and State Department aides demurred that he spoke only for himself. Then, two days later, Mr. Reagan endorsed the suggestion and added mockingly that the United Nations ought to convene in Moscow for half the year.

## Leeway to Use Force

Administration officials argue that the airline episode has rid the President of the tag he had among many voters as one inclined to involve the United States in war. The change, they contend, has given him more leeway to use force, even in Lebanon. "When we came into office, one of our primary missions was to get Americans out of the 'Vietnam syndrome' and get them accustomed again to the idea that projecting power overseas can help the cause of peace," said an Administration official. "Well, it's worked. There's a consensus on Capitol Hill in favor of keeping American troops in a battle zone. There's been a significant atmospheric change in general, and the President has more running room as a result." But a senior White House official, noting the air of "vindication" pervading the Administration, added: "The KAL incident touched a very deep nerve here. It recharged some long held and deeply held beliefs. Where we go from here is less clear."

Indeed, the Reagan Administration is taking perhaps more risks than ever in foreign policy. Mr. Reagan remains unable to point to a major achievement in the international arena. His insistence that nuclear arms accords not simply contain the arms race, but alter the Soviet-American balance, has led to an apparent stale-



The New York Times President Reagan

mate in Geneva. Many experts say the Korean plane incident has exacerbated fears in Europe about the deployment of American medium-range missiles, beginning in December. The situation in Central America could deteriorate any time, again forcing Mr. Reagan to consider increasing American involvement.

The Administration's biggest foreign policy headache is in the Middle East, with no end in sight to the fighting in Lebanon or the stationing of 1,600 marines outside Beirut. Administration officials have begun to speak of Lebanon in fatal terms. "It's a Greek tragedy," one said. "We went into Lebanon for good and right reasons. It's hard to fault the policy, but we're in a terrible, terrible situation."

## War Powers Struggle

The American involvement has passed many milestones. But surely one of the most significant occurred when the Navy began bombarding Syrian-backed Druse militiamen and Palestinian guerrillas. This was done not simply to defend the marines but to help the Lebanese Army hold its positions in the mountains near Beirut. The Administration passed a milestone at home, meanwhile, by apparently averting a constitutional collision with Congress over the authority to keep the marines in Lebanon. Congress seemed overwhelmingly in favor of keeping them there. Yet most legislators also insisted the War Powers Resolution, a vestige of the Vietnam War, required Mr. Reagan to obtain Congressional permission to keep troops in Lebanon for longer than 90 days in hostilities. The compromise accepted by Mr. Reagan said "the Congress determines" and "the Congress intends" that War Powers Resolution strictures apply. The face-saver was that Mr. Reagan got the right to reject the assertion even while signing the resolution. Another feature crucial to Mr. Reagan permits American air and sea forces to take "protective measures" to "insure the safety" of the marines. For the Administration, this meant continuing efforts to prop up the Lebanese Army, on the assumption that defeat would spell disaster for the Americans.

But for many in Congress, it was a loophole "we can run Amtrak through," as Senator Robert C. Byrd, the Senate minority leader put it. He joined other Senate Democrats and some Republicans in questioning whether deterioration in the military situation could drag the marines into combat, rendering the resolution obsolete.

Reflecting these fears, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved the resolution, 9 to 7, in a strictly party-line vote. It was expected to be considered on the floor of the Republican-led Senate tomorrow; both sides think the vote will be close. Oddly, the prospects look brighter in the Democratic-led House, where Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. and other leaders are for the measure.

While Mr. Reagan is said to be weeks away from disclosing his re-election plans, hints he would run can be found in his often-repeated claim his policies have made America "more secure" than before he took office.

Yet Reagan aides fear that the campaign may unfold amid rising American military involvement in Central America and the Middle East and the worst Soviet-American relations since the 1950's. If that is the campaign backdrop, the appeal of Mr. Reagan's anti-Communist approach could be short-lived. Voters might conclude that, on the contrary, the world has been growing more dangerous.

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# The World

## Maneuvering on Missiles, Home And Abroad

Senate Democrats failed in their bid to get a nuclear freeze resolution reported out of committee favorably last week, but pressure for an arms agreement in Geneva was nevertheless cranked up another notch.

As Yuri V. Andropov engaged in a bit of long distance lobbying for the West German legislature to resist deployment of new American medium-range missiles, Democratic leaders in Washington announced they had arrived at a more or less united position on arms control. The Democrats expressed "general support" for a pastoral letter in which the Roman Catholic Bishops of the United States voiced opposition to nuclear war and called for a nuclear freeze. However, they sidestepped discussing the most politically risky part of the bishops' letter — the stance that the principle of deterrence is "the most dangerous dimension of the arms race."

In all, the Democrats' move was not unexpected to help the freeze resolution, which the Senate Foreign Relations Committee sent to the floor after rejecting endorsement by a 10-to-7 party-line vote.

President Reagan, apparently in response to urging from NATO allies and key Senate moderates, said he had instructed Paul H. Nitze, the chief American negotiator, to offer the Russians new proposals.

Mr. Reagan is to outline the changes in a speech at the United Nations tomorrow. However, after meeting with Mr. Nitze and discussing them, the Soviet negotiator, Yuri A. Kvitsinsky, said he remained pes-

ing to the anti-Sandinistas. (The House voted in July to cut off all covert aid for Nicaragua this fiscal year, but the Republican-controlled Senate did not act on that measure.)

With Central America overshadowed by Lebanon and the dispute over Korean Air Lines Flight 7, Nicaragua tried, with mixed results, to get its side of the story before Congress and the American public. The Foreign Ministry said Washington was delaying visas for Carlos Núñez, president of the Council of State, and other Nicaraguans invited to appear at Harvard Law School and in New York and Washington. The Boston-based relief agency, Oxfam, said it invited the Sandinistas so they could get "a better understanding of our form of government." A member of the group said they hoped to meet with Government officials.

After some hesitation, Washington said it would deliver a visa to Nicaragua's Interior Minister, Tomás Borge. His former comrade in arms, Edén Pastora Gómez, leader of rebels in southern Nicaragua, also is looking for American support. Aides said Mr. Pastora, once known as Commander Zero, would like to debate Mr. Borge before American audiences.

## Refuge for Some Foes of Friends

The Reagan Administration ended a protracted internal debate last week, recognizing that El Salvador has political refugees. But in offering them a helping hand, the Administration had to admit that the treatment of dissidents in El Salvador can be iron-fisted.

Administration officials said that the United States would grant political asylum to as many as 200 Salvadorans, part of a group of more than 550 former political prisoners released by Salvadoran authorities under an amnesty. Most were leftists or leftist sympathizers and, according to the State Department, were seeking asylum because the El Salvador Government could not guarantee their safety from right-wing reprisals. About 50 former prisoners and their families will be allowed to enter the country; others have gone or will go to Canada, Austria, Norway, Sweden and Belgium. (The decision was expected to have no impact on the Administration's refusal to grant legal status to the 500,000 Salvadorans who have illegally entered the United States; officials insist most are not political refugees, but are simply fleeing poverty.)

The gesture highlighted both the dangers of political dissent in El Salvador and something of an inconsistency of American foreign policy. Under Federal law, immigration officials can grant asylum only if an applicant can demonstrate a "well-founded fear of persecution" in his homeland. Thus, by admitting the Salvadorans as political refugees, the Administration acknowledged that political persecution exists in El Salvador. Such admissions do not bolster the Administration's repeated assurances that the Salvadoran regime is making progress on human rights. Indeed, one state department official said many conservatives opposed granting asylum because "this would leave the impression that El Salvador does not protect its people."

## Argentine Army Forgives Itself

The military rulers of Argentina last week admitted, sort of, that soldiers and police had been overzealous in the anti-leftist campaign of the 1970's in which hundreds were killed and more than 6,000 people disappeared. The admission was the trimming on a package of pre-election magnanimity mainly consisting of a new law granting security forces amnesty for those crimes.

Argentine politicians and human rights groups were largely outraged. Most major candidates in the Oct. 30 elections that are to mark the country's return to civilian rule said they would seek to repeal the measure, which opponents characterized as illegal and immoral.

Italo Luder, the presidential candidate of the Peronist party, Argentina's largest, said the law would be "repudiated." Francisco Manrique, candidate of the conservative Federal Alliance, said it gave "unmerited liberty" to "protagonists of violence and death."

In announcing the law, which also gives immunity to people suspected of terrorism, the Government insisted that the armed forces had "fought for the dignity of man." However, it added, in fighting "terrorist subversion" the army might have taken actions "that were incompatible with this aim."

The leader of the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo, which represents many relatives of the disappeared, said human rights groups planned to protest with street demonstrations.

Milt Freudenheim,  
Carlyle C. Douglas  
and Henry Ginzler



Paul H. Nitze

simistic. The Kremlin rejected the proposals as a "cheap trick."

Barring an agreement, the Administration is set to begin deploying 572 new medium-range missiles, including 108 Pershing 2's, in Europe in December to counter Soviet SS-20 missiles aimed at Europe. Meanwhile, Moscow stepped up its rhetorical attacks, renewing a veiled year-old warning that it would respond to deployment of the Pershing 2 by aiming new missiles at America.

While Marshall Nikolai V. Gorbachev, the Chief of the Soviet General Staff, dropped that hint, Mr. Andropov appealed to West German lawmakers. He cited polls showing 72 percent of West Germans oppose deployment of the missiles and said his country was "ready for extensive cooperation with all states on this issue." A main dispute in the Geneva talks remains the Americans' insistence that British and French missiles be excluded from any agreement and the Russians' insistence that they be counted in the balance.

## 'Covert' Funds With a Catch

The Reagan Administration last week officially broadened its rationale for aid to the anti-Government forces in Nicaragua. Support for the rebels would continue, Secretary of State George P. Shultz and William J. Casey, the Director of Central Intelligence told the Senate Intelligence Committee, until the Nicaraguans stop their subversion in neighboring countries. The earlier explanation — that the Administration was acting to bar weapons flowing from Nicaragua to the Salvadoran rebels — proved difficult to document, while the anti-Sandinistas made no secret of their main aim, toppling the junta.

The Senate committee voted, 13 to 2, to release \$19 million for covert aid to the insurgents — enough for the next three to six months. But the committee shortened the leash on the program, requiring the Administration to seek specific authority to use separate contingency funds. President Reagan has been channel-

## Lebanese Moves Suit Moscow Now, but There Are Dangers

## Is Syria a Hired Gun Or a Loose Cannon?

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

BEIRUT, Lebanon — When the Syrians first entered Lebanon in June 1976, a story made the rounds in Damascus that said much about the degree the Soviet Union was able to influence Syria. Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, was displeased with the Syrian involvement in Lebanon and ordered his ambassador to deliver a letter to President Hafez el-Assad telling him so. Mr. Assad read the letter, the story goes, and promised to send a reply in a few days, which he did. Two months later, the Soviet ambassador delivered another Brezhnev letter urging the Syrians to get out of Lebanon. The Syrian President politely read it and put it on his desk. Thirty days later, when the Soviet envoy delivered a third letter of protest, President Assad, according to Damascus diplomatic lore, threw it into a wastebasket in front of the astonished ambassador.

Apocryphal or not, the story reflects the widespread perception in Beirut and Damascus that when it comes to inter-Arab affairs — and particularly Lebanon — the Syrians do not take much counsel from Moscow. The Russians have never accepted Syria's territorial ambitions in Lebanon and have tended to view its machinations there as an adventure that can only weaken it vis-à-vis Israel. To some observers, Syria's relationship with Moscow resembles Israel's with Washington — both countries ignore the advice of the superpower ally when national interests are believed to be at stake; both expect support, willy nilly, from the great power patron.

Judging from conversations with Soviet sources in Beirut, the Syrian tail is again wagging the Soviet dog. That is not to suggest the Russians are innocent bystanders, that they find the situation unpalatable or intend to stand in Syria's way. Soviet comments so far have been relatively muted. At this stage, Moscow apparently sees many advantages in Syria's support for Druse, Lebanese leftist and Palestinian militias trying to bring Lebanon's Government to its knees. But the advantages are also attended by serious risks.

From the Soviet perspective, Syria's support for attempts by the supposedly left-leaning Druse chieftain, Walid Jumblatt, to win a larger say in how Lebanon is run provides a useful obstacle to wider American diplomatic initiatives. The conflict, as well as the prospect of national reconciliation negotiations in which the Syrians and Druse would have a major voice, has gravely undermined the possibilities for implementation of the American-sponsored Israel-Lebanon withdrawal accord. The Syrians see the accord as putting Lebanon into the "Camp David" orbit with Egypt and Israel; Moscow almost certainly shares this impression. As long as the withdrawal accord is stymied, American diplomacy in the Middle East

will remain mired in Lebanon, negating Washington's hopes for a Pax Americana launched by the Reagan Middle East peace initiative. Not surprisingly, the Soviets turned down an American request to use their good offices with the Syrians to help arrange a cease-fire in Lebanon.

Kremlin leaders are unlikely to be dismayed as they watch the United States slip into the Lebanese quicksand and as Americans are forced to shoot Arabs — a development that can only complicate Washington's long-range diplomacy efforts. In sum, the Russians are getting considerable political leverage and benefits from a relatively minor outlay of resources and without risking credibility.

The danger for Moscow is that the Syrians or the Americans might escalate the conflict to a level at which the Russians and their Syrian proxies would find themselves at a disadvantage. For instance, if American or French fighter planes or ground troops became regularly involved in support of the Lebanese Army, the Syrians would have to disperse with their charade of noninvolvement and throw their troops, artillery and antiaircraft batteries into the battle.

This would hurt them in many ways. The ideological cloak they have always worn — that they are in Lebanon at the invitation of the legitimate authorities — would vanish if they were directly exchanging fire with the Lebanese Army. This would further isolate the Syrians in inter-Arab affairs. The Syrians might have to introduce their own SAM-6 antiaircraft batteries to protect their ground forces in open Lebanese terrain. That could trigger deeper involvement by the multinational forces and also, probably, by the Israelis, who have consistently refused to let the Syrians station SAM-6's in Lebanon.

## Perils of Escalation

The Russians, who have 5,000 to 7,000 advisers with the Syrian army, including some with units in Lebanon, could then become entangled. They are intimately involved in maintaining Syrian air defenses. The Russians would then be at an immediate disadvantage. Their naval forces presently in the area are not comparable to the



Lebanese leftist militiamen loading a Soviet-made multiple rocket launcher in the Shuf Mountains.

American and French flotillas.

Moreover, their Syrian ally is led by a weak and unpopular regime; in a prolonged conflict, President Assad would require a high degree of support at all levels. Finally, the Soviets would then be joining the Americans in the Lebanese quicksand.

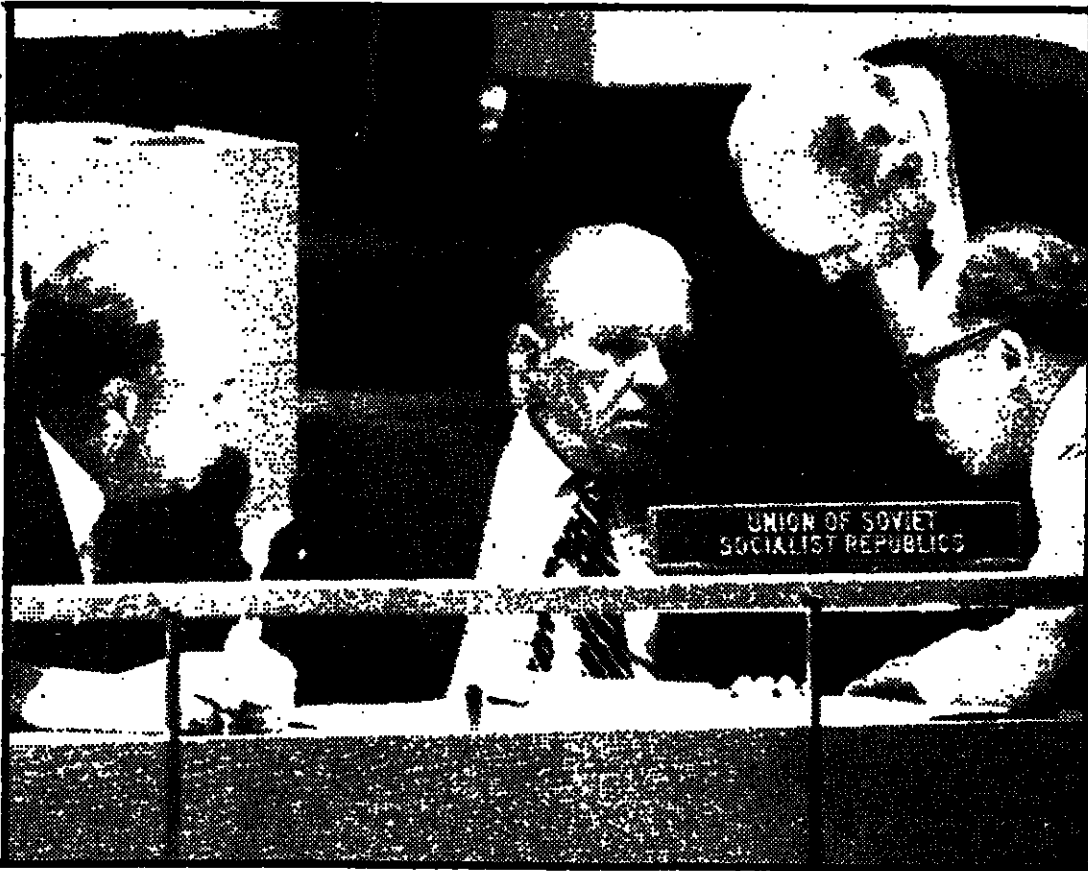
Using the Syrians to undercut the Americans in the Middle East is one thing, but there are no apparent indications the Russians are prepared to open a whole new theater of potential conflict with the United States.

Despite suggestions from the Reagan administration last week that the Soviets are "rooting the Syrians on," the situation on the ground suggests a more restrained reading. Moscow continues to give the Syrians general diplomatic backing on the world stage, but it has not engaged in large-scale new arms transfers to the area or built up the Soviet fleet in the eastern Mediterranean.

By keeping the conflict at the present level, the Russians can reap maximum gains from minimum input. Whether Damascus and Washington will play by these rules remains to be seen.

## Despite Frustrations and Last Week's Flap, U.S. Remains Committed

## What the U.N. Is Good For, Anyhow



Soviet delegates at the opening of the General Assembly last week.

By RICHARD BERNSTEIN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — When President Reagan last week suggested moving the United Nations to Moscow for half the year, he seemed to be playing to the home audience rather than making a serious proposal. But the remark and similarly caustic expressions by other American officials reflected the frustrations recent Administrations have experienced in dealing with the ungainly and flawed world body, created 38 years ago amid so much idealism and hope for world order.

It may be hard, in these days of public disdain, to recall the organization's first decade, when Washington was having a love affair with the world organization. The United States dominated the 60 or so early members, but as the membership grew to 159, third world and Communist countries frequently joined in a clear majority and American influence dwindled sharply.

"The automatic majority for the West ended in 1971," said a Latin American ambassador last week. That was the year Peking occupied the Chinese seat, after 20 years of United States opposition. Disillusionment peaked in 1975 when the General Assembly passed an anti-Israel resolution describing Zionism as "a form of racism."

Still, despite such displays of empty rhetoric, no serious American political leader has sug-

gested disbanding or expelling the organization or giving up American membership. The United States remains actively involved, maintaining a large mission headed by five delegates of ambassador rank.

Tomorrow, Mr. Reagan is to address the General Assembly. For today, he scheduled a lunch for Secretary General Pérez de Cuellar to reaffirm, aides said, American support for the organization while complaining of its politicization and double standards.

Although troublesome, the United Nations remains an unavoidable fact of diplomatic life. "To a certain extent, we function because it is here," Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, the American chief delegate, said last week. Her delegation tries to push the organization toward "more constructive tasks" and "to cease making things worse," she added, offering small hope the just-opened session would make a great difference in such crucial areas as halting local conflicts, ending unwanted occupations by foreigners or promoting disarmament, although these are among the 142 subjects up for discussion.

"Above all," Mrs. Kirkpatrick said, "the U.N. is a forum for the airing of ideas." One of her predecessors, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, likened it to theater. When the delegates and journalists assemble, Mrs. Kirkpatrick said, "it's a useful place to make statements that resound throughout the world." The rhetoric, often numbingly

repetitive and ceremonial, is constant. The forum can also produce irritating episodes. Last year's Assembly devoted much time to efforts to unseat Israel, whose speeches are boycotted in any case by Communist and Arab delegations. And Cuba tried vainly to have Puerto Rico designated a United States colony. These efforts are not expected to be pressed this year, a small victory for Washington.

The agenda is thick with well-worn perennials — world disarmament, North-South dialogue, calls to eliminate racism and discrimination against women. Resolutions passed and largely ignored in the past are likely to be repeated — condemning Israel for occupying Arab territories, and calling for the withdrawal of Soviet and Vietnamese forces (without naming them) from Afghanistan and Cambodia, or Kampuchea.

"It's useful in something like the Afghanistan and Kampuchea resolutions, for countries to reaffirm the unacceptability of foreign occupation," Mrs. Kirkpatrick said.

But this session, opening at a moment of sharp antagonism between Washington and Moscow, has acquired a special quality, born of outrage at the Soviet shooting down of a Korean Air Lines plane three weeks ago. When the United States showed its anger by refusing to assert that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko could arrive, as usual, at Kennedy or Newark Airport, he decided not to come. The Russians accused the United States of failing to fulfill its obligations as host country.

## This Way Out

Responding to that charge last week, one of Mrs. Kirkpatrick's deputies, Charles M. Lichenstein, invited the members to take the United Nations elsewhere if they wished. "We will put no impediment in your way," he said, "and we will be at bedside bidding you a fond farewell as you set off into the sunset." The White House at first said he was speaking only for himself. But then Mr. Reagan endorsed the Lichenstein remarks and added the suggestion for alternating sessions between Moscow and New York, to provide "an opportunity to see two ways of life." When the Senate, in an apparently unrelated gesture, voted to cut the United Nations appropriation by \$40 million over the next four years, the impression of an American attack was unavoidable.

The controversy dominated corridor conversation but it is not likely to drastically alter the functioning of the Assembly. Its resolutions, whether bluntly attacking Israel or delicately deplored the "foreign troops" in Afghanistan, cannot be enforced. Nothing will be done to stop the hottest current war, in Lebanon.

More likely, the session will reveal the international mood, expressed in the only place where representatives of almost every country meet and talk. There will also be the undramatic but useful, painstaking effort by nations large and small to shape attitudes helpful to their goals. The members, including the United States, will engage in that task, however far removed from the organization's original ideals, if only because, on a common sense level, to do so is more valuable and less dangerous than staying away.



## Last Week's Street Deaths Underscored Difficulties of Achieving Change Without Violence

## Newly United Anti-Marcos Forces Walk A Tricky Line

By ROBERT TRUMBULL

MANILA — Foes of President Ferdinand E. Marcos seemed to gather strength daily last week, fed nearly as much by resentment of President Reagan's proposed visit — interpreted by some as a show of support for the Marcos regime — as by anger at the Government. What the revitalized opposition movement would do next in the face of Mr. Marcos's power was questionable, but it was clearly determined to keep the pot boiling.

The opposition, which had spluttered along for years, was suddenly galvanized a month ago by the assassination of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., a charismatic figure generally viewed as probably the most powerful individual among the many enemies of Mr. Marcos. The 50-year-old former Senator was shot by a lone gunman, according to the Government, as military guards escorted him from the commercial airliner on which he returned from three years of voluntary exile in the United States.

Many Filipinos are convinced the Marcos Government or persons close to the President or his wife had a hand in the crime. There was skepticism that Rolando Galman, the professional gunman who supposedly shot Mr. Aquino and was himself riddled with bullets by Mr. Aquino's military guard, was really the assassin.

Last week, following a rally of 500,000 protesters in which mourning for Mr. Aquino and condemnation of Mr. Marcos and Mr. Reagan were combined, several thousand student activists separated from the largely peaceful throng and tried to march on Malacanang Palace, Manila's White House. Eleven people were killed in initial clashes with security forces.

The demonstrators chose Sept. 21, declaring it a "day of national sorrow," because it was the 11th anniversary of the imposition of martial law, which lasted more than eight years. It was also exactly one month after Mr. Aquino's death. In a televised speech the next day, Mr. Marcos threatened to take "extreme measures" if the disturbances continued. Although that warning seemed to make new protests risky for the Government's opponents, who could face summary imprisonment under military rule, the protests continued.

Meanwhile, the opposition has been looking for ways



Supporters of slain opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr. raise an effigy of Democracy in a coffin during rally in Manila last week.

to seize the moment in less violent ways. A new umbrella organization called "Justice for Aquino, Justice for All," or JAJA, has united a score or more of like-minded but previously quarrelsome groups. This gave the opposition to Mr. Marcos its first tentative national unity.

What leverage it will give is another matter. JAJA's two main leaders, former Senators Lorenzo Tanada and Jose Diokno, are veteran activists with ambitious plans for continued protests. Still, neither man expects Mr. Marcos to heed insistent public demands he resign and hold elections. For now, they intend to emphasize organizational activities instead of public demonstrations, Mr. Diokno said. Meanwhile, he said, they will try to maintain pressure on Mr. Marcos through civil disobedience and boycotts of pro-government newspapers and Marcos-related businesses. If these tactics fail to bring about

significant policy changes or Mr. Marcos' resignation, "we will cross another bridge," Mr. Diokno said.

Is civil war a possibility? The as yet moderate forces represented by Mr. Tanada, Mr. Diokno and former Senator Salvador H. Laurel, who heads a coalition of 12 opposition parties called the United Nationalist Democratic Organization, or Unido, which has now joined JAJA, have neither funds nor arms for a fight.

But they have potential allies who have weapons and are using them. These groups include the Communist-led New People's Army, now fighting in the hills and lowland farm villages, and the separatist Muslim Filipinos of the southern islands, whose sporadic war is reportedly financed by Libya. The 84-year-old Mr. Tanada, though neither a Communist nor a Moslem, is a widely revered leader who is said to be able to talk to both rebel groups.

But full-blown revolution seems likely only if and when all other moves have failed. Meanwhile, moderate politicians are attempting to keep a lid on the violent tendencies of the more militant leftwing activists who are supported by some clergy. The moderates have been bolstered by the conciliatory Jaime Cardinal Sin, the Archbishop of Manila and a powerful influence in the overwhelmingly Roman Catholic Philippines. He sees new elections as "the only solution" to the nation's unrest.

However, Western analysts think that outcome is unlikely in the near future. So far Mr. Marcos shows no signs of budging. And, citing the role of radical leftwingers, including members of the New People's Army who reportedly participated in last week's demonstrations, the analysts said further bloodshed seemed inevitable. Whether it will bring change is anybody's guess.

## Begin's Heir-Designate Was Asked to Form a Government Last Week as Allies Grew Contentious

## Shamir Approaches His Date With Destiny a Step at a Time

By DAVID K. SHIFLER

JERUSALEM — Israeli politics can be a strange mixture of the dramatic and the tedious, moving from the exciting promise of change to the dismal prospect of monotony, from crisis to inertia. That is the way it has been since Aug. 22, when Menachem Begin, frail and withdrawn, made his sudden announcement to his Cabinet that he could not carry on as Prime Minister. It looked at first like an upheaval — the visionary leader, born of the Holocaust and burdened by the destiny of the Jewish people, stepping down and leaving a terrible void. His colleagues, who feared that he would take them down with him, begged him to change his mind. When he did not, they began a flurry of maneuvering and bargaining. Mr. Begin's Heir Party elected as the new party leader Yitzhak Shamir, 67 years old, former underground guerrilla, former high official in the Israeli intelligence agency Mossad, former Speaker of the Knesset, now Foreign Minister.

But since then, Mr. Shamir has merely inched toward the post of Prime Minister. For two weeks he conducted painstaking negotiations with the array of religious and right-wing parties of Mr. Begin's coalition, finally getting their endorsement. Then last week, President Chaim Herzog went through the required ceremonial consultations with the parties and formally invited Mr. Shamir to try to form a government. By law, he has three weeks to do so.

His difficulties have not dissipated. Without Mr. Begin's charisma and authority to hold it together, the coalition, which has a slim majority of 64 of the 120 Knesset seats, has become restive. One faction wants social programs insulated from budget cuts. Another, a religious party, lacks confidence in Mr. Shamir's devotion to religious interests. With Mr. Begin gone, Ariel Sharon, the former Defense Minister, feels free to criticize the Government and attack Defense Minister Moshe Arens



Katharine Young/Over Staff Yitzhak Shamir

for keeping the army out of the current fighting in Lebanon while Israeli gains disappear. The Likud bloc — the coalition within the coalition, headed by Herut and including the Liberal Party — could very well disintegrate in the coming months if the Liberals begin to peel off and make their deals elsewhere.

On the other hand, Mr. Shamir is known by associates as a consensus administrator who favors collegial decision making, good staff work and delegation of au-

thority. One man who has worked with him expects he will devote considerable effort to maintaining harmony in his party and Cabinet by giving responsibility to colleagues — Deputy Prime Minister David Levy, for example, whom he defeated in the election for party leader, and other ministers, perhaps including Mr. Sharon. Mr. Sharon has been without a portfolio since the state commission that investigated the massacre in the Beirut refugee camps by Lebanese Phalangists last year found he bore "indirect responsibility" and urged that he resign.

Mr. Sharon has been attacking the commission and last week he called Israeli journalists "rodents" eating at the foundations of society and "hypocrites, masters of self-destruction who have eroded the spirit of Israelis and fueled anti-Israel and anti-Jewish sentiment from Damascus to Moscow." "Who are the news media?" Mr. Sharon asked in a speech to right-wing youths in Jerusalem. "P.L.O. P.L.O!" the crowd roared. Mr. Sharon can still raise a frenzy of support in the streets.

In the short run, the betting among Israeli politicians and political reporters is that the small parties, which are in deadly fear of early elections, will stick with Mr. Shamir so he can form a government. Nine of his 64 supporters have insisted he negotiate seriously to broaden the coalition by bringing in the opposition Labor Party. Mr. Shamir has agreed, but Labor seems in no mood to cast its lot with a Government that has created unpopular economic difficulties at home and has put the Israeli

Army into a morass in Lebanon. The coalition's "basic principles are not acceptable to us," the Labor Party leader, Shimon Peres, said.

Furthermore, Mr. Shamir's policies are expected to be at least as tough as the Begin positions that Labor has opposed, notably determination to incorporate the occupied West Bank, with its 800,000 Arabs, into Israel proper through an extensive program of Jewish settlements.

No significant changes are expected if Mr. Shamir becomes Prime Minister, except in style. Mr. Begin was a loner who had a weak staff and made his own decisions. He often preached to foreign leaders, and his bristly righteousness brought periods of friction with the United States. Mr. Shamir, by contrast, is a tactician, patient team player who makes decisions slowly, then — according to one of his associates — sticks to them stubbornly.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz is said to like Mr. Shamir for his quiet manner, a willingness to listen and a propensity for rational discussion, although Washington is also keenly aware of his toughness. When Israeli troops invaded Lebanon in June 1982, for example, Mr. Shamir is reported to have urged that they enter West Beirut immediately and attack the P.L.O. rather than lay siege to the city.

Mr. Shamir is exceedingly secretive. He is one of the rare clandestine fighters from pre-state days who have not written about their experiences in the underground. He has had enough adventures to fill a shelf of John le Carré novels of espionage and intrigue, but he will not talk about them. He politely deflects questions about his leadership role in the Stern Gang when it assassinated Britain's Minister of State for the Middle East, Lord Moyne, and Count Folke Bernadotte of Sweden, a United Nations official. He does not discuss his years in the Mossad. He tells only the story of his escape from British imprisonment in Eritrea and his refuge in Djibouti.

Those who know his toughness do not see him as a transition figure. They expect him to hang on to the Prime Minister's job as long as he can.

## A Stuck Economy, Rather Than Missiles, May Be Chancellor's Biggest Trouble

## After a Year of Kohl, Germany Gets Impatient

By JAMES M. MARKHAM

BONN — It is just a year since Chancellor Helmut Kohl came to power in a backstage switch of parliamentary alliances, and seven months since his conservative coalition of Christian Democrats and Free Democrats ratified its hold with a decisive electoral victory. By any benchmark, the Chancellor's honeymoon is over.

Distemper has infiltrated West German politics. On the street, impatience with undelivered promises of an economic upswing is sharpening. In the last two weeks, several thousand workers in Hamburg and in the depressed port city of Bremen locked themselves in their shipyards to protest extensive layoffs. Helmut Genscher, the acid-tongued Youth Minister, lashed out at the opposition Social Democrats, accusing the leftward-drifting party of becoming a "fifth column" for Soviet propaganda against the American missiles that will probably be stationed in West Germany, beginning in December. Helmut Schmidt, the former Chancellor, suggested that Mr. Genscher should be dismissed.

Like a man tiptoeing across sleeping crocodiles, Mr. Kohl has so far managed to avoid awakening unmanageable protests from the jumbled coalition known as the peace movement. He has contrived to sound both peace-

loving and determined to accept American medium-range missiles if necessary — that is, if American and Soviet negotiators do not reach an accord by December. A much-heralded "hot autumn" of antimissile demonstrations could spring nasty surprises, particularly if a tiny terrorist fringe launches attacks on American soldiers or military installations. But Mr. Kohl's real problems may lie elsewhere. Deepening concern over the economy in his Christian Democratic Party is linked, in occasional sotto voce complaints, to the Chancellor's clubby style of consensus leadership.

The Christian Democrats and their Free Democrat partners were elected in March on promises to bring West Germany out of a demoralizing economic slump. "Vote for the upswing!" their posters said, but the upswing has been hard to discern. Monthly unemployment figures have shown irregular blips of improvement but no continuing trend; 2.2 million West Germans, 5.9 percent of the work force, are jobless. The Finance Ministry predicts 2.5 percent growth in 1984 but business forecasters say closer to 1 percent. Orders are lagging, at home and abroad, and the strong American dollar has given a new boost to inflation and domestic interest rates.

Rather than tinkering with the budget, some Christian Democrats favor telling the country that things will get worse before they get better, summoning it to a

strenuous period of welfare cutting, belt tightening and hard work. But when Ernst Albrecht, the tough-minded Minister-President of Lower Saxony, proposed such a program, Bonn quietly looked the other way. The Chancellor, after all, had declared months ago that the upturn had already started. The conservative Frankfurter Allgemeine, normally a Government supporter, observed in a scolding editorial, "The Government's absence of decisiveness in its economic policies has produced widespread disappointment."

## Free Democrats in Danger

Mr. Kohl's position as Chancellor remains unchallenged. But some Christian Democrats, while acknowledging his tactical skills, worry privately about his easygoing, collegial style of leadership. This has encouraged some fairly wild free-for-all and exchanges of insults in the coalition, involving notably Franz Josef Strauss, head of the Christian Democrats' Bavarian allies, and Otto Lambrecht, the Free Democrat Economics Minister. Similar spots helped undermine Chancellor Schmidt's Social Democratic-led coalition a year ago.

New strife could be detonated in the coalition if the Free Democrats do poorly in two ballwater state elections in Bremen and Hesse today. A year ago in Hesse, the Free Democrats were pushed out of the state legisla-

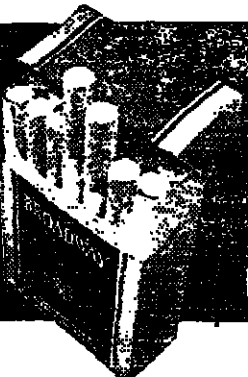
ture by the leftist Greens. If they repeat that dismal performance, Mr. Strauss will almost surely insist that the enfeebled Free Democrats have lost their national following and are overrepresented in the Cabinet. He has been conducting guerrilla warfare against the little party, in hopes of replacing the Free Democrats' leader, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, as Foreign Minister.

Mr. Strauss can already take credit for the coalition's most novel foreign policy initiative, a \$396.8 million private bank loan to East Germany. Mr. Strauss and a few Bavarian banker friends put together the loan package and then presented it to Bonn. The Chancellor accepted it, calculating that it would neutralize Mr. Strauss, preventing him from accusing the Government of taking a soft line on Eastern Europe. Now it appears that Erich Honecker, the East German Communist leader, is about to respond to the loan by exempting West German children and pensioners from a hard-currency head tax levied on visitors. To the chagrin of Foreign Minister Genscher, this would be a feather in Mr. Strauss's foreign policy cap.

For all his problems, Mr. Kohl is by no means on the ropes. His great political strength is a network of friendships and uncollected favors he has built up during his years as the leader of the Christian Democratic party organization. He has a sure-footed sense for the political center and is unabashed about stealing important strands of the Social Democrats' domestic and foreign policies. "He is a master of personal politics," said a party admirer. "When he has a problem, he gets on the phone. He usually gets an answer he likes."

BROADWAY 80

WARNING — The Ministry of Health has determined that smoking is harmful to health



I'm glad I changed.



# The Nation

## Guess Who's Trotting Out Election Themes

Political handicappers had an easier run with the elephants than the donkeys last week. President Reagan didn't exactly burst into the starting gate, but in the stable and out he showed more of the campaigner's mettle than might be expected from a retiring warhorse. In South Carolina, stumping for Senator Strom Thurmond in his run at a sixth term, Mr. Reagan echoed one theme of 1980 — the attack on big government — and tried out a variation on another. The nation, he asserted, is better off now than it was four years ago.

The follow-through came from the White House. In remarks televised to northeast G.O.P. leaders meeting a few blocks away in Washington, the President rallied Republicans to fight Democratic "slobbering" that his policies are unfair to the poor and promised, "We can and will work together for victory." As for a formal declaration, however, he remained ultimately noncommittal, promising to address the formal question of reelection "before too long."

The Democrats, meanwhile, toured the country, often in packs, hitting New York and a series of public and private appearances before heading off to stump for next week-end's straw poll in Maine. Former Vice President Mondale looked to be pulling lengths ahead in endorsements. Midweek, he is expected to pick up the backing of the 1.5-million-member National Association of Teachers — a group that had a major effect on the Democratic convention outcome in 1976, when it worked for Jimmy Carter. On Saturday, he is expected to emerge victorious in the first telling vote in the 13.7-million-member American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations' formal support process.

But professionals weighing the points and the prospects of the declared contenders were not slighting Senator John Glenn. Unlike Mr. Mondale and Senators Alan Cranston and Ernest F. Hollings, Mr. Glenn is not making a major effort in Maine; his handlers decided some time ago not to emphasize straw polls. The candidates, however, will pass another important post at this week — the end of the third quarter of Presidential fundraising. Though Mr. Mondale is expected to stay in the lead overall, the betting is that Mr. Glenn will have had a better three months than Mr. Mondale.

## No Clear Win In Budget Battle

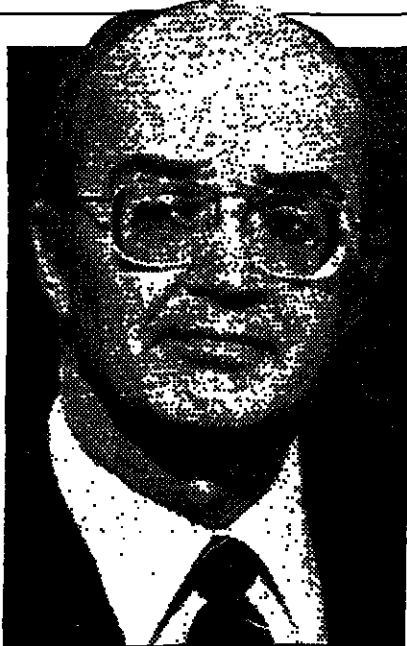
With the close of the 1983 fiscal year a mere seven days off and the 1984 campaign year already well under way, the House leadership was still scrambling last week to win one in the budget battle with the White House. As the passage of a \$96.5 billion measure to finance the Departments of Labor, Education and Health and Human Services readily demonstrated, the much-trumpeted drive to paint President Reagan as uncharitable by reversing his cost cutting on social spending hasn't gotten off the tee.

The bill, approved 301 to 101, exceeded by nearly \$4 billion President Reagan's initial request. But it also fell short, by \$4 billion, of the ceiling the Congress itself had set, in a compromise between Senate Republicans and House Democrats, for permissible spending in 1984. The shortfall was partly because Mr. Reagan's budget director, David A. Stockman, was more persuasive than party liberals with the moderates and closet Republicans on the Democratic side of the aisle; and perhaps because influential House Republicans are tired of being caught in the middle on the White House's veto strategy.

This week's prospects don't look much better — not because of Mr. Stockman's talents but because of the members' predilections. When presented with big stop-gap spending bills, many members tend to divert their energies to attaching their pet projects to them. The second wave of the two-stage assault on the Administration's retrenchment policies was supposed to come before Friday. That is when the new fiscal year begins, and an omnibus bill that continues existing spending levels for agencies still lacking appropriations must have been passed for them to keep their doors open. The hope had been to attach more education funds to the catch-all resolution. That could get lost in the shuffle.

## Further Thoughts Of James Watt

James G. Watt had one foot in his mouth last week and, some thought, the other out the door. The Interior Secretary with a penchant for provocation managed in a single stroke to insult women, blacks, Jews and the



Interior Secretary James G. Watt

handicapped. For an Administration that has been struggling for months to demonstrate its sensitivity to minorities and women, Mr. Watt's idiosyncratic sense of humor could not have been more badly timed.

The Secretary has previously needed Democrats (he implied they are un-American), American Indians (their reservations, he said, show "the failures of socialism"), environmentalists (he compared his critics to Communists and Nazis) and the Beach Boys (they attract the "wrong element"). This time, Mr. Watt pained people he actually intended to praise. His coal-leasing advisory commission, Mr. Watt told lobbyists at a breakfast meeting, was both talented and diverse. "I have a black," he said. "I have a woman, two Jews and a cripple."

When someone in the audience questioned the propriety of his comment, Mr. Watt replied, "If you can't joke about things, you shouldn't be in Washington." A number of people in the capital not normally critical of Mr. Watt agreed with the second part of his remark. Six Republican Senators joined the outcry immediately, with more chiming in as the week wore on, and Maureen Reagan, the President's daughter who is advising Mr. Reagan on how to close the "gender gap," said if Mr. Watt were "truly loyal to the President" he would resign. When Mr. Watt telephoned key Republican leaders Friday in an effort to assess the mood of Congress, Senator Howard H. Baker Jr., the majority leader, told him that his base of support had eroded on Capitol Hill and that he might not survive the furor.

For the moment, though, a contrite letter of apology to the President headed off a letter of resignation. But White House officials indicated that the scope of public reaction could determine the Secretary's future. "The President retains confidence in him until I tell you differently," said a White House spokesman.

## General Toyota Makes a Deal

American labor principles and Japanese management practices bowed to each other last week — and to some practicalities.

As the result of a preliminary agreement between the United Automobile Workers union and a joint production company formed by General Motors and Toyota, little front-wheel drive Corollas packaged as Chevrolets should start rolling off a Fremont, Calif. assembly line in 1985. They will be the first made-in-America Japanese vehicles to be stamped with the union label.

But while most of the 2,500 workers will be drawn from a pool of 4,000 U.A.W. members laid off when G.M. shut Fremont last year, they will be rehired on the basis of skill, not seniority. Wages will be "pegged to going rates in the U.S. auto industry." But the U.A.W. says it is prepared to be flexible on still-to-be-set work rules and job classifications.

The stakes for the union were clear. Nissan's truck plant in Smyrna, Tenn., and Honda's Marysville, Ohio, plant, both employ non-union workers, and recently retired U.A.W. president Douglas A. Fraser had made the Fremont plant a key organizing objective. As for the companies, whose prime interest presumably is selling more cars than the competition, G.M. is said to have leaned on Toyota to accept the union, since its other plants are subject to labor actions. But former Secretary of Labor William J. Usery Jr., who represented management in the negotiations between Toyota and the U.A.W., denied that Toyota overcame its reluctance to a unionized workforce to make the limited combination of the world's largest and third-largest auto companies — Ford is the second — more palatable to the Federal Trade Commission. It is weighing whether the joint venture violates American anti-trust laws.

Caroline Rand Herron and Michael Wright

## Lebanon War-Powers Dispute Splits Congressional Democrats

# The House Ties Reagan's Hands With a Slipknot

By HEDRICK SMITH

FOR Congress as well as the Administration, the involvement of American marines in Lebanon has been an exercise in political frustration. Capitol Hill began the week in euphoria over the prospects of establishing an important constitutional precedent by getting White House agreement, for the first time since the Vietnam War, to a Congressional resolution on using American forces abroad. By Friday, it seemed that the legislators might be reaching for a victory of form without substance.

The strategy of House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. was to offer President Reagan Congressional backing for his Lebanon policy and 18 more months for the marine force there if the President would sign a joint resolution. According to the Speaker, Mr. Reagan's signature would mean the President was tacitly accepting the validity of the 1973 War Powers Resolution that made Congress a necessary partner in the decision to put American forces into hostilities.

The resolution cites letters of September 1982 between Lebanon and the United States establishing the marine force, and the Lebanon Emergency Assistance Act, passed early this year. It would hold the marine force to 1,200 men, restrict it to the Beirut area, confine it to peacekeeping and self-defense without engaging in combat and set the outside limit of its stay at 18 months. Initially, the White House had resisted any limitations, while on the matter of timing, some members of Congress wanted six months or less.

Even with such provisions spelled out, it turned out that making limits stick was harder than Mr. O'Neill had anticipated. Gen. P. X. Kelley, the Marine Corps commandant, disclosed last week that the force on shore had already grown to 1,500. And Senate Democrats, who had broken earlier with their House colleagues over how to deal with the Administration, protested that the restrictions had been rendered "meaningless" by Secretary of State George P. Shultz's testimony. Mr. Shultz tried to reassure Congress about Administration intentions for using the marines. But in a telling, 23-minute exchange with Senator Paul Sarbanes, a Maryland Democrat, Mr. Shultz made it apparent that the Administration did not feel legally bound.

Senator Sarbanes: "You would not agree to the authorization being for 18 months and then it being clear that to stay there the President would have to come back to Congress. Is that correct?" Secretary Shultz: "That's correct."

Senator Sarbanes: "Now is it the Administration's position that what they need to do is consult with Congress or what they need to do is obtain an authorization from Congress, that they could not expand the number or role (of the marines) without a specific Congressional authorization?"

Secretary Shultz: "I think the President, or perhaps any of you if you were President thinking about your constitutional role as Commander in Chief, would be very reluctant to tie your hands and say that you could only order United States forces to do something or other after the Congress had authorized it."

Senator Sarbanes: "What this questioning is bringing out is that while the Administration is seeking an authorization from the Congress, it is reserving its authority and right to increase the numbers, increase the scope and increase the time period, in each instance without a Congressional authorization."

## Constitutional Responsibilities

Secretary Shultz: "Well, I can only go back to the generality of it and say that the President has no intention of turning over to the Congress his constitutional responsibilities as Commander in Chief. Now that doesn't mean that you ignore the Congress's wishes and of course the Congress has to provide the funds and so on. And it is only sensible to consult and try to move forward in tandem on these matters. But the President must maintain his constitutional responsibility as Commander in Chief and cannot let go of it."

Democrats in the House Foreign Affairs Committee had voted overwhelmingly for the Lebanon resolution. The Shultz testimony sent Democrats on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee into solid opposition. It left one senior House Democrat leader worrying privately that "instead of being a cautioning or restraining hand, this resolution becomes a legitimizing instrument for the President, freeing him from political pressures to move cautiously."

Basically, the House and Senate Democratic leaders broke over this issue as they did last year

on the \$98 billion tax increase. Mr. O'Neill, House Majority Leader Jim Wright and other senior House Democrats have spoken with hope of the impact of their measure. They feel that despite ambiguities in the legislation and the Administration's disclaimers, the President's signature would acknowledge the authority of Congress. They also contend that the main restraint on President Reagan now is practical and political rather than legal and technical.

With Congress's will on record, Representative Stephen J. Solarz, a Brooklyn Democrat, said, "The President could not begin a long march toward Damascus or send the marines into the Shuf mountains." Others, like Jim Leach, an Iowa Republican, added, "Better the rule of law with some risk of open-ended commitment than uncontrolled action by the executive."

Beyond that, one senior House Democrat suggested, House and Senate Democrats during the Reagan Administration have sometimes operated differently because the House leadership feels motivated by a responsibility as a majority to help the Administration govern, while Senate Democrats, in the minority, have the license and habit of acting as an opposition. The Senate Democratic leadership has also taken offense at the White House recognizing the power of the majority and negotiating more seriously with House leaders. Historically, the Senate has been more legalistic and aggressive than the House in guarding its prerogatives in foreign policy.

Then, too, the political mood among House leaders differs from that in the Senate. "Tip O'Neill may be the President's chief critic on domestic policy," said one close colleague. "But when it comes to the water's edge, he's got a real stand-by-the-flag and stand-by-the-President side to him. Once he had the White House agreement to go along with a resolution, he characterized this issue as a choice between backing the flag or cutting and running."



Secretary of State George P. Shultz (left) and Marine Commandant Gen. P. X. Kelley at House Foreign Affairs Committee hearing last week.

# Zablocki Takes the Credit and the Heat

By STEVEN V. ROBERTS

WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE Clement J. Zablocki, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, was leaning back in his big chair, beneath a massive portrait of himself staring down from the wall. The Wisconsin Democrat had just piloted through a resolution that would invoke the War Powers Act but allow American marines to remain in Lebanon for 18 months, and rebellious Democrats were denouncing the measure as a sellout to the Administration. "They must be sticking pins in Zablocki dolls," the lawmaker said.

By his own account, Mr. Zablocki has spent most of his 33 years in Congress "plodding along," cultivating his constituents in the Polish

neighborhoods on the South Side of Milwaukee and slowly working his way up the seniority ladder. Today, at age 70, he finds himself in the center of some of the stormiest issues on Capitol Hill, and he is clearly enjoying himself.

Yet Mr. Zablocki sometimes seems out of step with the younger and more aggressive members of his committee, who are eager to widen the Congressional role in foreign policy. "Clem has had a difficult time," said Representative William S. Broomfield of Michigan, ranking Republican on the Foreign Affairs panel. "There are people on this committee, the young liberals, who want to embarrass the Administration whenever they can. But Clem has always prided himself on his belief that there is only one President at a time, and he's got to work with him."

When he describes his own approach to the Congressional role in foreign policy, Mr. Za-

blocki uses words like cautious, balanced, bipartisan, consensus. Some of his younger colleagues see a value in that approach. "When he takes a position on an issue like nerve gas or the nuclear freeze," said one liberal on his committee, "he helps enormously to establish credibility with more moderate members." But when he strays from his cautious instincts, the Wisconsin Democrat can get into trouble. He agreed to lead the floor fight for a resolution endorsing a nuclear freeze. But he admits that he was uncomfortable with the concept, and when Republicans bombarded him with questions he could not answer, the younger troops had to come to his rescue.

Mr. Zablocki's approach is best summed up by his record on the War Powers Act. Most sponsors of that legislation drew the lesson from Vietnam that no President should ever be allowed to take the country into an undeclared war. But Mr. Zablocki remained a supporter of the Vietnam War to the end, and today says: "Do you know why we lost Vietnam? We weren't resolute. Our boys were fighting with one hand tied behind their backs." During the debate over the War Powers measure 10 years ago, Mr. Zablocki helped water down a Senate version that would have placed even tougher restrictions on Presidential initiative. But his moderating influence may have helped build the consensus that was able to override President Nixon's veto.

In recent weeks, as Congress has tried to apply the War Powers Act for the first time, Mr. Zablocki has led the negotiations for House Democrats with the White House. He admits that to some liberals, he has appeared "too easy" on the Administration. But his aim, he said, was to find a realistic compromise. "We certainly want to avoid a constitutional confrontation, and we have avoided that," he said.

## A Cooperative Instinct

"Clem's instinct is to be cooperative," said Representative Lee Hamilton of Indiana, a senior Democrat on the Foreign Affairs panel. "He came out of the World War II generation, out of a bipartisan foreign policy tradition." Moreover, Mr. Zablocki shares the experience and outlook of many of his constituents, children of immigrants who struggled for an education, and lived by the sort of maxim the lawmaker learned from his father: "You don't get something for nothing." He worked his way through college playing the organ at church, and he has a deep pride in his neighborhood.

"I think my constituents are more conservative than some of my Democratic colleagues," he said. "They're supportive of a strong national defense and are fiercely anti-Communist, and in that respect I reflect their views to a tee." Yet many of his people are telling Mr. Zablocki that they do not want any troops in Lebanon, and when he leads the floor fight this week for the War Powers compromise, he will be trying to convince his constituents as well as his colleagues that there is no alternative. "Sometimes you've got to lead," Mr. Zablocki said. "Sometimes you've got to listen to your conscience."



Representative Clement J. Zablocki (right) with (from left) Representative Stephen J. Solarz, staff director John J. Brady Jr. and Representative William S. Broomfield before start of session on deployment of U.S. troops in Lebanon last week.



# The Economy

## A Troubled Disney Sees Signs of Age

By THOMAS C. HAYES

LAKE BUENA VISTA, Fla. — It's a far cry from Snow White, but come February, Walt Disney Productions will be bringing out a new comedy film called "Splash," which will feature mermaids, nudity and four-letter words. The plan has raised eyebrows in both Hollywood and Middle America, but Disney is betting that it will also raise profits in the company's sagging film production unit, which has long been the biggest headache at the \$1 billion family entertainment company.

Disney acknowledges that the new movie signals quite a change for the company. "Mickey Mouse is growing up," says Disney's new chief executive, Ron Miller, a former professional football player married to one of Walt Disney's daughters.

The maturing of Mickey comes at a time when the company itself has been showing signs of age and needs a dose of the energy that characterizes its cartoon characters and theme parks in California and Florida.

Plagued by costly movie flops and high development costs for its newest extravaganza — the one-year-old Epcot Center at Florida's Walt Disney World — Disney is struggling through its third consecutive year of declining earnings. For the first nine months of the fiscal year, profits fell 5 percent, to \$88.7 million. In the most recent quarter, which ended June 30, net income plummeted 35 percent, to \$21.4 million, as losses in the movie division and high start-up costs for its new cable operation dragged down earnings.

Questions abound as to whether the changes instituted in Mr. Miller's first year — ranging from a new management team to the Disney Channel, the new cable operation, to a franchised Disneyland in Tokyo — will be enough to insure Disney one of its fabled happy endings. Despite the unquestionable success of Epcot Center — which has turned Disney's Florida operation into the nation's most heavily trafficked vacation resort — Disney remains a troubled concern.

"Epcot might come to be viewed as just a one-shot, upward blip for Disney's earnings," said Richard Simon, an analyst at Goldman Sachs. "If there is excitement in the company, it has to come from the movie business and the Disney Channel. And there is not yet anything close to a consensus as to whether they will be successful."

However, some analysts speculate that Disney's stock could one day become a takeover candidate for investors more interested in its vast land holdings than in Mickey Mouse.

There are signs, however, that the dark clouds over Disney's empire may be on the verge of clearing. Although earnings fell sharply in the recent quarter, sales rose 30 percent, to \$358.5 million. Some analysts, citing gains at Epcot and the Disney Channel, the company's six-month-old cable unit, anticipate a strong fourth quarter, enough to push profits ahead of last year's \$100.1 million, or \$3.01 a share. Lee Isgur, entertainment analyst at Paine Webber Mitchell Hinchins Inc., said earnings from Epcot and the Disney Channel could push profits per share into the \$4 to \$5 range next year, and possibly \$8 to \$10 a share in 1985.

Disney's management is tight-lipped about its earnings outlook, but is clearly bullish on the momentum the company seems to have picked up this year. "It's been the greatest year in the history of the company and very rewarding for us," said the 51-year-old Mr. Miller, who became a Disney director in 1980, at the age of 34, and president in 1982.

Though few analysts share his boundless enthusiasm, there are grounds for optimism. Epcot has done better than expected. Attendance at Epcot and its sister park in Walt Disney World, the Magic Kingdom, should swell to about 23 million visitors through the end of this month. That translates into about eight million visitors, who on average spend three days at the parks. The attendance figure is three million above the company's forecast a year ago, and nearly double the 1982 attendance of 12.6 million at the Magic Kingdom. Those gains more than offset a decline in attendance at Disney's first theme park in Anaheim, Calif., and have prompted Disney to explore the idea of putting small theme parks in

new locations around the United States and opening a winter ski resort, Mr. Miller said.

There is also upbeat news from the Disney Channel, which features cartoons, feature films and television programs from Disney's rich film library plus performances taped at Epcot. The channel has 400,000 subscribers and analysts say it appears to be on schedule for reaching the break-even point, estimated by the company at 1.8 million to 2 million subscribers, by 1985 or 1986.

And the Tokyo Disneyland, which opened last April 15, is also doing well. It is expected to meet projections of 10 million admissions in the first year — the same number of visitors that Disneyland in California is expected to record in this, its 28th year. Disney receives royalties of 10 percent on attendance and rides and 5 percent on food and merchandise from the Japanese park.

Its success has resulted in a flood of proposals from businesses in "every country" in Europe for Disney to create Disneylands there, said a Disney spokesman, Erwin D. Okun, but the company has not yet decided whether it wants to franchise such parks or go in as a limited partner.

"There have been lots of disappointments, but this appears to be a company in transition," said Mr. Isgur of Paine Webber. "The 1984-85 period is going to represent the first time when all the pieces that they have been assembling over the last several years become fully functional. If they end up justifying the investment, Disney is going to have a tremendous surge in profitability. Otherwise, people may be looking for an angel to come in and buy it."

One of the incentives would be the new jewel in the Disney crown, which could make the company more attractive than it wants to be to outsiders. The jewel is the vast land that the company has held since the mid-60's in

central Florida, which has increased enormously in value because of Disney's own success.

"There is a transformation under way at this company and real estate will play an increasingly important part in its future," says Ernest Levenstein, an analyst with Shearson/American Express Inc.

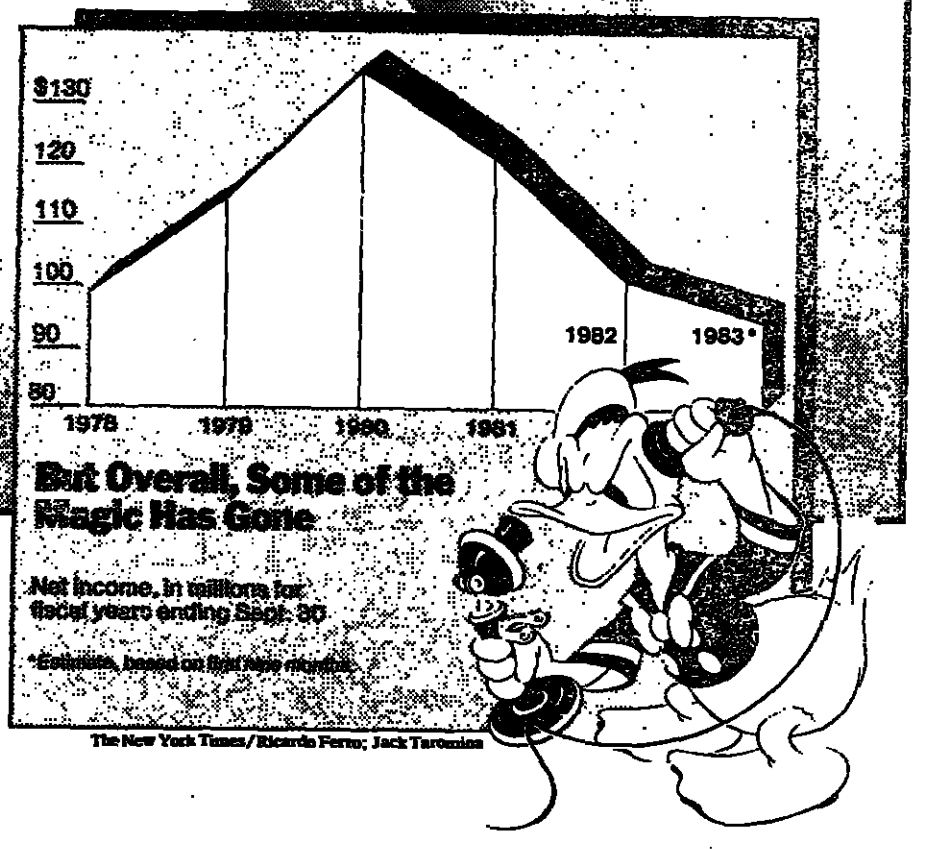
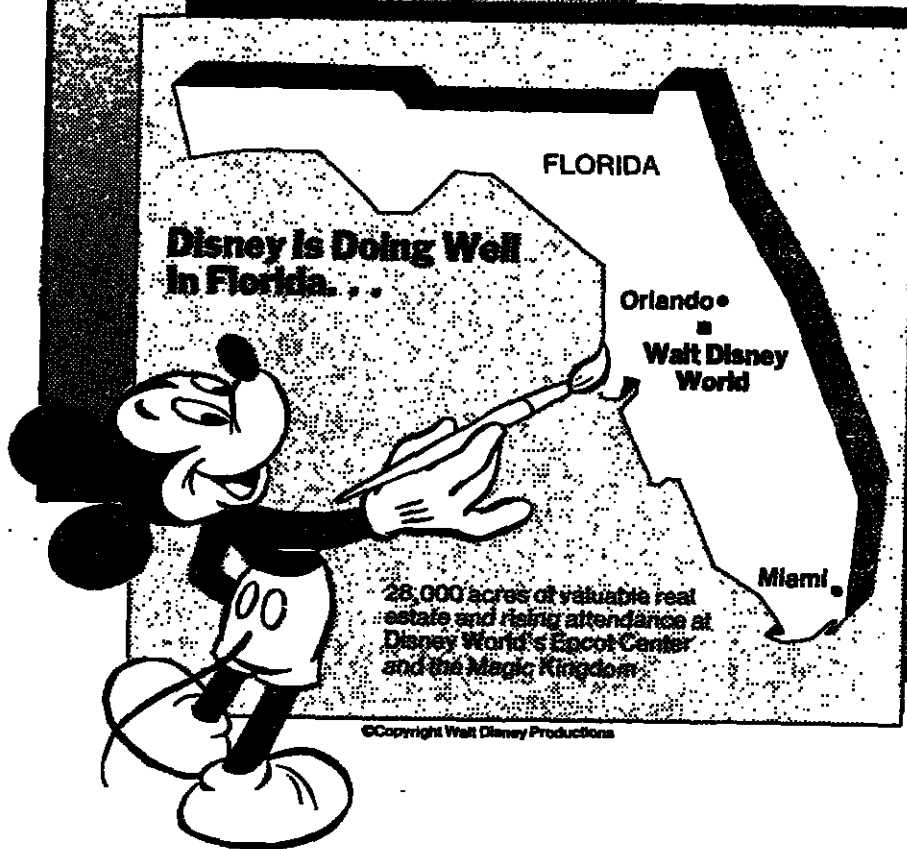
Included in the 43 square miles of Walt Disney World — an area the size of San Francisco — is one of the most valuable parcels of undeveloped land in the state. In addition to its central Florida land, the company also owns about 40 acres of undeveloped Florida coastal property.

According to Nelson Brice, chairman of Florida Ranch Lands Inc., a major real estate brokerage in Orlando, Disney's central Florida parcel is worth more than any of the state's other privately held land parcels.

The Mormon Church is Florida's biggest landholder, with more than 300,000 acres. But Mr. Brice calculates that Disney's parcel is worth more. Analysts disagree on how to calculate the land's value. When Disney bought 27,400 of its 28,000 acres in Florida in 1965, it paid \$200 an acre. Real estate brokers now say the property is worth more than \$1 million an acre in its best locations, based on recent hotel developments nearby.

Over all, assuming an average value of \$25,000 an acre, Disney's total Florida land holdings would be worth \$700 million, or one-third the company's present market value.

Not all of the land is ripe for development, however. Robert M. Day, property appraiser for Osceola County, in Kissimmee, 18 miles south of Orlando, estimated that as much as 40 percent of Disney's land cannot be developed because of swamp lands. Michael L. Bagnall, Disney's executive vice president for finance, also cautioned that much of the land is "ecologically fragile" and unfit for development.

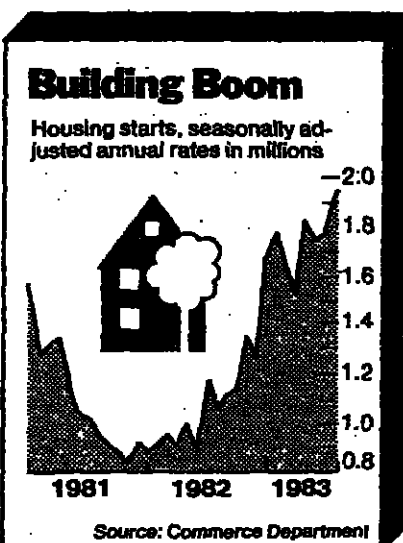


### WEEK IN BUSINESS

## A 'Flash' Report Cheers Washington

The recovery remains vigorous and the Reagan Administration is purring. The Government's so-called "flash" report on third-quarter growth showed a strong 7 percent annual rate of expansion after adjusting for inflation. This was down from an overheated 9.7 percent level of growth in the gross national product in the second quarter. "We're really on track," said the President's chief economist, Martin Feldstein, "a track that can really be sustained." Yet Mr. Feldstein also took the opportunity to dampen the celebration. He warned again that the deficit was still too high. A goodly infusion of economic strength came from housing, which showed surprising vigor in August after an almost equally robust July performance. Despite a two-percentage-point rise in mortgage rates this summer, work began on new houses at an annual rate of 1.94 million units — the highest level in four and a half years. As for inflation, the Consumer Price Index rose four-tenths of 1 percent in August, helped by the first jump in food prices in three months.

The stock market advanced 30 points, as the Dow Jones industrial average ended the week at 1,255.59. The close was just under a record high, set Thursday, of 1,257.52. The market, which has been highly sensitive to interest rates for weeks, got



plenty of encouragement from the credit markets. Prices rose through most of the week, and rates fell, particularly sharply on Friday when the Federal Reserve announced an unexpected drop of \$3.1 billion in the money supply.

RCA finally found a buyer for its huge C.I.T. Financial Corporation. The nation's fourth-largest banking company, Manufacturers Hanover, plans to pay \$1.5 billion for C.I.T., \$300 million more than RCA paid in 1979.

Buyout Spree. Kohlberg, Kravis & Roberts' string of leveraged buyouts continues, with the fourth in as many months. This time the target is Wometco Enterprises, the entertainment, soft-drink bottling and vending concern based in Miami. Kohlberg has offered to pay \$46.50 a share for the 18.1 million Wometco shares outstanding, or a total of \$842 million. Its latest targets have included Norton Simon, Hyster and HMW Industries.

Another takeover artist surfaced — Carl C. Icahn. Through several of his companies, the financier bought up 18.3 percent of ACF Industries, a maker of automotive and railroad equipment, and said he may seek control. ACF said that it had planned several possible defensive moves, including a leveraged buyout by an undisclosed party. One possible outcome is that ACF management might buy back the 1.52 million shares the Icahn group holds at a profit to Mr. Icahn. It would not be the first time he walked away from such a deal several million dollars richer.

The Ax Falls. Commodity trader Marc Rich, his associate Pincus Green and Marc Rich & Company were indicted in the largest tax fraud case in United States history. The exclusive millionaire and Mr. Green were charged with concealing \$100 million in taxable income from trad-

ing in oil between 1980 and 1981. The defendants were also charged with mail fraud, racketeering and violating the United States trade ban with Iran during the hostage crisis. But the indictments were served in absentia. Mr. Rich and Mr. Green had fled the country and are said to be living in Zug, Switzerland. In addition, the United States Attorney's office in New York received reports that Mr. Rich was seeking to renounce his American citizenship and seek Spanish citizenship. If convicted, the defendants each could face prison terms totaling up to 325 years.

More Computer Blood. Hard news continued to hit the personal computer industry. Texas Instruments, which reported a \$119.2 million loss last quarter, announced that July and August sales of its home computers lagged previous projections, and that further losses could follow. Victor Technologies, also anticipating a loss, laid off 500 more employees, bringing total layoffs since Aug. 1 to almost half of its work force. Osborne Computer, its auditor, principal banks and others were accused of fraud in a suit filed by creditors and stockholders. Apple Computer not only reduced the price of its Lisa computer by 18 percent because of slow sales, but also predicted a sharp earnings drop in the current quarter.

Nathaniel C. Nash

The New York Stock Exchange				
MOST ACTIVE STOCKS				
WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 23, 1983				
Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng	
ATT	8,563,800	67 1/2	+ 1/4	
IBM	5,135,900	126 1/2	+ 3/4	
Mex Ly	4,755,500	38 1/2	+ 1 1/2	
Chrysler	4,394,300	30 1/2	+ 1 1/2	
RCA	4,323,800	33 1/2	+ 4/8	
Dism S	4,318,100	25 1/2	...	
G Mot	3,687,900	74 1/2	+ 3/4	
Avon	3,629,800	23 1/2	+ 3/8	
Pan Am	3,618,200	7 1/2	+ 1/2	
Ford M	3,427,800	64 1/2	+ 3/4	
Bnk Am	3,284,100	20 1/2	...	
Gulf Oil	3,147,500	44 1/2	+ 3	
K mart	3,143,000	37 1/2	+ 1 1/2	
Exxon	3,082,800	37 1/2	...	
GE	3,030,100	37 1/2	+ 1/2	
Standard & Poor's				
400 Indust	192.9	186.8	191.2	+3.85
20 Transp	32.3	31.2	31.9	+0.80
40 Util	67.1	65.1	66.7	+1.17
40 Financ	19.5	18.9	19.1	+0.15
500 Stocks	171.0	165.7	169.5	+3.27
Dow Jones				
30 Indust	1265.5	1221.2	1255.5	+29.28
20 Transp	596.3	571.8	584.3	+11.60
15 Util	134.1	130.6	133.4	+1.54
65 Comb	504.1	487.0	499.3	+10.50
The American Stock Exchange				
MOST ACTIVE STOCKS				
WEEK ENDED SEPT. 23, 1983				
Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng	
WangB	1,949,200	34	...	
ImpCh	1,375,700	8 1/2	...	
DomeP	1,114,500	4 1/2	-1/16	
AmInd	770,200	19 1/2	...	
AMBld	751,000	6 1/2	...	
Cyprus	550,700	3 1/2	...	
FPA	541,000	13 1/2	+ 2 1/2	
TexAir	534,300	5 1/2	...	
Teleph	523,300	8	...	
TE	471,800	39 1/2	+ 3/4	
MARKET DIARY				
	Last Week	Prev. Week		
Advances	1,420	977		
Declines	604	985		
Total Issues	2,206	2,194		
New Highs	215	154		
New Lows	26	20		
VOLUME				
(4 P.M. New York Close)	Last Week	Year To Date		
Total Sales	470,240,210	15,743,740,382		
Same Per. 1982	377,842,950	10,614,224,402		
WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES				
	High	Low	Last Chng	
New York Stock Exchange				
Indust	114.4	112.2	114.3	+2.41
Transp	98.0	95.4	97.2	+2.34
Util	48.8	48.0	48.7	+0.55
Financ	89.0	87.2	88.1	+1.12
Composite	98.3	96.3	98.0	+1.90
MARKET DIARY				
	Last Week	Prev. Week		
Advances	422	287		
Declines	365	502		
Total Issues	916	919		
New Highs	42	44		
New Lows	18	15		
VOLUME				
(4 P.M. New York Close)	Last Week	Year To Date		
Total Sales	37,705,280	1,808,458,504		
Same Per. 1982	25,048,855	814,288,250		



# The New York Times

Founded in 1851

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## The Speaker, on the Border

Two tides are running in America. One is at the border, a flood of illegal immigrants fleeing political turmoil and economic stagnation. The other is subtler, a wave of reaction so ugly that it threatens legal, healthy, necessary immigration.

Both tides should — and can — be turned. After five years of study by a special commission and then by Congress, the House of Representatives can now, finally, bring the Simpson-Mazzoli immigration reform bill to a vote. The Senate passed it overwhelmingly last year and did so again last spring. But in the House last year, the bill died as the clock ran out. This year, the same thing is starting to happen again. It's do-or-die time.

Consider who wants this bill, or who at least is willing to stop blocking it:

Big business is for it. And just last week, a body called the Labor Management Group, implying support for the bill, strongly urged that the bill be permitted to come to a vote. One head of that body is the chairman of Exxon. The other is the president of the A.F.L.-C.I.O.

Hispanics are for it, or at least for its approach. Though leaders of Hispanic organizations oppose the bill, a national survey last summer showed that a substantial majority of Hispanics favor its two major themes — finally forbidding employers to hire illegal aliens and providing amnesty for those

who've lived here, fearful and exploited, for years. President Reagan has repeatedly expressed his support.

The Senate has passed it twice. The House Judiciary Committee is for it, 20-9. Representative Pepper, the Rules Committee chairman, is for it. He intends to take it up on Oct. 18, possibly clearing the way for a floor vote.

Representative Wright, the House majority leader whom some blamed for stalling last year, said recently that he wants it to be considered "on this floor."

And there's good reason to think the whole House is for it. A canvass last fall showed strong support for its major provisions.

One name, however, is conspicuously missing from this list: Speaker O'Neill. It's not clear what he thinks of immigration reform on the merits, but that's just the point.

Perhaps a partisan case could be made for denying the President a victory he might celebrate in the coming campaign. What a tragedy that would be for a reform that so many, from all points on the political spectrum, have worked so long to achieve.

Or perhaps Mr. O'Neill simply wishes to remain unclear, holding himself back in some border zone of neutrality. But the time for neutrality is running out. If the Speaker of the House wants the bill to come to a vote, it will. If not, the danger, as the days dwindle down, is death by suffocation.

## Education for a 'Transformed World'

In the months since the National Commission on Excellence in Education warned of a "rising tide of mediocrity," the public has been deluged with proposals for reform. Many of them, like merit pay and a longer school year, are superficial and simplistic.

Now comes a more sophisticated view in "High School," a study from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. It's based on an analysis of 15 secondary schools by a prestigious panel and was written by Ernest Boyer, the foundation's president and a former U.S. Commissioner of Education. It argues that little will be solved merely by making bad schools better. All schools need a greater social purpose, to prepare students for a "transformed world."

Parts of "High School" seem routine. Schools ought to define goals, it says, and establish a common core curriculum for all students, including those in vocational training. Teachers deserve better working conditions and higher pay.

But the report also swims against the current. While many educators and political leaders urge more training in science and mathematics, "High School" urges greater emphasis on the "mastery of English," writing and critical thinking. Science and mathematics may seem crucial to a high-tech economy, it argues, and students need a solid under-

standing of them. But to compete economically, the nation needs only a core of highly trained experts in those fields.

The challenge for the rest of education, the report insists, is what it has always been: to prepare young people for the complexities of life in a modern democracy. Besides literacy and analytical thought, that might involve some novel approaches. To prepare students for civic and social responsibility, they might be required to perform a community service.

Schools might also play a more direct role in preparing students for work, by stressing individual aptitudes and interests in the final two years. The report calls for greater emphasis on the study of non-Western cultures. And it pleads that all groups get equal access to good education.

The report ignores the busing controversy. It may have been skewed by not looking at the worst rural and urban schools. It makes no effort to estimate the costs of improvement: except to say they will be great. Dr. Boyer thinks price tags would cause people to overlook the merits of the proposals. But cost, inevitably, becomes an issue of merit.

Still, this is the most thoughtful contribution yet to the debate. While Americans are, understandably, preoccupied with technological skills, "High School" makes a deeper point: Education best serves the economy by teaching people to think, to communicate and to understand their world.

## Autumn in New York

There are ways to tell when it's autumn in New York, and they have nothing to do with leaves turning, wood burning and pumpkins appearing on the vine. Those are out-of-town phenomena. New Yorkers have other evidence.

Suddenly the steamy heat of a subway platform feels good, and the air-chilled bus that had been such a pleasure is a pain.

People who used to be three-deep at ice cream counters are now three-deep at cookie counters.

Pedestrians switch to the sunny side of the avenue — west in the morning, east in the afternoon,

and the shady seats in parks and plazas are empty.

The evening rain bounces off newly silent air conditioners and sounds as sweet and soothing as surely as any rain that ever bounced off a tin roof.

Almost all the sweaters draping shoulders or poking out of handbags smell of mothballs.

There is again a third subway rush hour, when the kids get out of school in the afternoon.

The pall of heat having lifted and the city's profile having been restored to clarity, what Gertrude Stein said seems true again: "There is no sky above New York, only space."

## The Worm and the Apple

### In the Open Air

#### Concert Containment

There was much work to be done after last July's Diana Ross concert in Central Park, which ended in disaster as gangs of young people went on a rampage of assaults and robberies.

Some basic questions cried out for study: How much do free concerts with mammoth audiences actually cost in police and sanitation services? How much do they damage the park? Why can't they be held where crowds might be more easily controlled?

Officials promised answers, but so far no one seems to have bothered with any serious analysis.

Mayor Koch has declared that entertainers who want to use the park in the future will have to reimburse the city for related services. Beyond that, suggests Henry Stern, the Parks Commissioner, concert policy will be decided case by case.

It was that kind of ad hoc policy that has left entertainers persuaded that great prestige and profit lie only

in a Central Park performance. The park concerts have evolved, the public benefits seem diminished. The crowds have grown so large that half the audience can't see the stage and can barely hear the music. The Diana Ross experience demonstrated the potential for violence.

Ideally, the city ought to keep encouraging free festivals — if they can be held somewhere other than Central Park. Performances at Shea or Yankee Stadiums would permit the distribution of free tickets beforehand. Or a series of performances might be held for smaller crowds in parks of the outer boroughs.

The performers, Mr. Stern laments, would never accept those conditions. But why should those who reap enormous profits in publicity and replays of the event so thoroughly dictate the terms? A worm to the Commissioner for not preparing a clear and firm bargaining position.

#### Browsing Room

Four years ago, on a September Sunday, New York held its first book

fair on the sidewalks of Fifth Avenue between 47th and 57th Streets. The city would not consider closing the avenue to traffic.

The intervening years have not been all good for literature. Brentano's, a landmark bookseller, went out of business. Publishing costs rose and retail prices now encourage illiteracy. But New York officialdom has fought back.

Bearing the proud slogan that "New York is Book Country," and distributing balloons that flash the identification "I'm a Bookworm in the Big Apple," the September book fair has finally been allowed to expand from the sidewalk into Fifth Avenue, giving scope to browsers. It's true that the ethnic food fair held simultaneously on Third Avenue drew bigger crowds, and attended more seriously to its announced subject matter. Next year, the book fair should take its worthwhile new books as seriously as it did its antiquarian objects, and give less space to mimes and pipers.

But for its cooperation, City Hall has earned an apple to be split between Police and Traffic.

## Letters

### Why Spending Is Up and Saving Is Down

To the Editor:

Your front-page story headed "Americans Saving Less Now" [Sept. 6] lists many factors that help explain why the percentage of disposable personal income saved has declined despite the Reagan tax cuts. Not mentioned is what may be the most important factor of all: the rapid and drastic changes in the structure and working of the money and capital markets, tending to make it easier to spend now rather than later. True, the higher level of interest rates has intensified one financial deterrent to spending; but this effect has been outweighed by removal of other deterrents.

A list of several major changes of this sort may be illuminating:

- College education used to be financed largely by accumulating funds in advance, and by belt-tightening while children were in college. These days, reliance on borrowing

(student loans, parent loans, enlarging mortgages, etc.) makes it much less urgent to tighten belts.

- Cash redemption of shares in corporate mergers (in place of the traditional exchange of shares) generates a huge flow of cash into the hands of individual shareholders. Yes, a prudent investor puts most of the proceeds back into his investment portfolio. But some fraction commonly goes into a car, travel, entertainment, etc.

- An investor who has funds to place no longer has to choose between assets of high liquidity with low yield and assets of higher yield but low liquidity. Money-market assets now offer high return and high liquidity simultaneously. Holders of these assets do not fear that spending now rather than later may entail liquidating long-term assets at a loss.

- Universal acceptability of credit cards stimulates impulse buying. No longer does the buyer reconsider be-

cause he doesn't have enough currency in his wallet or because he must wait for his checking account to recover from his last spending binge. Yes, credit-card buyers must eventually save enough to pay off their charges. But lenders are only too glad to have high-interest loans outstanding, and encourage new borrowing that far exceeds repayments.

- Those interested in speculation on securities or commodities have fuller access to the speculative gambling take, where on the whole they will take losses, and have less incentive to save in order to build up a working fund. For it has become much easier to speculate on a small margin since trading in security-futures gets to be treated as a "commodity" dealing.

- People have come to rely on rolling debts over instead of paying them off, on taking a larger mortgage if they "trade up" from one house or farm to another, and on the availability of lines of credit. The amortized mortgage loses favor compared with the "balloon mortgage." And mortgages are even offered under which the debt grows from year to year, (i.e., amortization is negative!).

Most of these changes were well under way before the Reagan Administration came into office. But they have been accentuated rather than slowed down, and their effects have been reinforced by the appreciable reductions in interest rates.

Looking ahead, one can see that this evolution of financial markets will enhance the instability of the U.S. economy. Enormous masses of financial claims are so set up that they can be monetized at the option of the holder. If the universally desired restoration of low interest rates can be put through, the chief remaining financial deterrent to personal extravagance will be much weakened.

On a market largely dominated by faddish shifts in inflation fears, "out-year" fiscal prospects, wide fluctuations in exchange rates and flows of "hot money," the weakening of other brakes on spending implies wide and rapid swings in interest rates, and stop-and-go in construction and other interest-sensitive activities.

Lack of foresight and the habit of letting public policy be set by pressures from private interests have got us into this pickle. Serious efforts to restore effective instruments of economic stabilization are now urgent.

ALBERT GAILLARD HART  
New Hampton, N.H., Sept. 6, 1983  
The writer is professor emeritus of economics at Columbia University.

### Taxation as a Marriage Disincentive

To the Editor:

When are President Reagan and the Congress going to legitimize marriage and end preferential treatment for what was once referred to as "living in sin"?

Under current income tax regulations, according to the 1983 estimated tax worksheet, if you do not intend to itemize deductions, you may subtract \$2,300 if single, \$3,400 if married filing a joint return, and only \$1,700 if married filing a separate return. In short, if not married, a couple filing separate returns would be entitled to a total of \$4,600 in tax exemptions — \$2,300 each.

Under the proposed tax on Social Security pensions, single retirees will be permitted to have a total income of \$25,000 before becoming subject to income tax on their pensions. However, a married couple will have a maximum allowance, of only \$32,000, whereas if the two shared their home without benefit of marriage, each could have a maximum income of \$25,000 or a total of \$50,000 for two.

Under the law granting once-in-a-lifetime exemption on capital gain taxes to an individual selling his or her home, married couples are also penalized. As single persons, unmarried or divorced, two people would be entitled to capital gains tax exemptions on one home each — a total of two. However, under the law,

a married couple may claim the exemption on only one home and neither, whether later separated, divorced or widowed, may claim another.

Instead of encouraging family life



and marriage, the Government seems bent on discouraging it. We have noted in the past how welfare eligibility rules create single-parent homes by making it easier for a fatherless family to get on the rolls. Are we now to see middle-income families encouraged to divorce to find tax relief?

JESSE W. BRODIE  
White Plains, Sept. 10, 1983

### Need and Way to Win Syrian Cooperation

To the Editor:

While I agree with several of the suggestions made by Barry Rubin ("Help Reunite Lebanon" Op-Ed Sept. 14) toward strengthening the Reagan Administration's current impotent policy in Lebanon into a constructive one, I must strongly challenge his views on U.S.-Syrian relations.

Mr. Rubin argues that the United States should not seek President Assad's assistance in ending the fighting in Lebanon or bringing about an eventual Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon on the grounds that any agreement with Syria is "doomed to failure because Washington can offer nothing that Damascus wants."

This is false. Since 1967, it has been the stated policy of the United States that Israel illegally occupies the Golan Heights and that this territory should be returned to Syria. Indeed, on Dec. 17, 1981, after the formal Israeli annexation of the Golan, the U.S. voted in favor of United Nations Resolution 497 which states that "the Israeli decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights is null and void and without international legal effect" and "that Israel, the occupying power, should rescind forthwith its decision."

Unfortunately, this issue has been less publicized than that of the other occupied territories (the West Bank and Gaza), and since 1975 the United States has not pressed Israel to conform with international law. Nevertheless, as the source of \$2.5 billion in economic and military aid for Israel in fiscal '83 alone, the U.S. is in a unique position to urge Israel to end its illegal occupation of the Golan and should do so.

Long-term Syrian objectives may well include a permanent presence in Lebanon and Soviet participation in an eventual Middle East peace. However, precisely because Syria is, as Mr. Rubin states, "the main obstacle to ending the Lebanese civil war," the United States should establish better relations with Syria and attempt to gain its cooperation. As Flora Lewis writes ("A New Look at Lebanon," Op-Ed Sept. 16), "the question of what can be done to calm Lebanon cannot be answered without willing Syrian participation."

ANDREW H. MCLEOD  
Washington, Sept. 16, 1983

### Carlyle in New Jersey

To the Editor:

If Thomas Carlyle was right when he wrote, "Silence is the element in which great things fashion themselves," what nonsense for the American Civil Liberties Union to create such a fuss about one minute of silence in the schools of New Jersey.

HERBERT B. LARNER  
Montclair, N.J., Sept. 17, 1983

### The Lusitania Sinking in Light of Flight 7

To the Editor:

In light of the reactions and condemnations directed against the Soviet Union for the downing of the Korean airliner, I am surprised that no one, to my knowledge, has publicly compared the event to an incident which occurred over 65 years ago.

I'm speaking of the sinking of the Lusitania, which was torpedoed off the coast of the Old Head of Kinsale by a German U-boat on May 7, 1915. In the amazingly short span of 20 minutes, the vessel sank, taking with her 1,198 lives.

The similarities between the two incidents abound. Both were civilian transports; the ship was attacked without warning, the plane may have been; and both had American citizens on board (128 Americans died on the Lusitania). Furthermore, world reaction to the sinking was as harsh then as it is now to the downing. Germany was assailed as a barbaric nation whose citizens had fallen "immeasurably lower than their tribal forebears." Germany, like Russia, acknowledged the attack but refused to take the blame, claiming the action was justified because of the illegal munitions supposedly among the ship's cargo. Woodrow Wilson, like Ronald Reagan, was approaching an election year but was very cautious in

his words and actions (Wilson won the election on the peace platform).

However, perhaps the most binding element between the two chronologically remote incidents is the mystery that surrounds both. After 65 years the sinking of the Lusitania still calls for speculation. Scholars have discovered that the ship was indeed carrying illegal munitions whose explosion hastened its sinking. However, it has been put forth by some that Britain purposely allowed the Lusitania to be vulnerable to attack in the hope that a liner sunk with Americans on board would hasten U.S. entry into World War I. If this were true (certain relevant documents are still classified), who then might share the "barbarism" of Germany?

Mystery still surrounds the downing of K.A.L. Flight 7. More facts will eventually be learned, but will all the facts ever be known?

Before holding anyone or any nation entirely responsible and holding them to "strict accountability," we should be more cautious in our actions and accusations. The Lusitania tragedy was largely responsible for America's entry into the war. Since then, man hasn't changed too much, but technology and munitions have.

PETER H. SAISSLIN  
Rochester, Sept. 20, 1983

### A Time to Remember Corneal Transplants

To the Editor:

I was most pleased to see The Times address the problem of the dropoff in autopsies in recent columns by both Dr. Lawrence K. Altman (Sept. 13) and Jane E. Brody (Sept. 14).

They might also have pointed out that the drop in autopsies has meant a severe drop in the number of corneas donated for sight-saving transplant operations.

Doctors not only stopped asking for autopsies when they weren't necessary for hospital accreditation; they also stopped asking about eye donations.

The result in New York has been a critical shortage of this sight-saving tissue, necessitating our importing 80 percent of surgical tissue from states with laws that permit the medical ex-

aminer, in cases already undergoing autopsy, and in the absence of religious or other objection, to turn over the corneas for sight-saving transplant operations.

Grief-stricken next of kin can hardly be expected to demand either autopsies or organ donations. Until we arrive at the point where both procedures become automatic, it's up to medical personnel to alert families to their importance.

In the case of eye donations, it is often the only positive note in the tragedy of death. It offers some solace to the bereaved family to know that their loved one has been able to give sight to another.

MARY JANE O'NEILL  
Executive Director, Eye Bank for Sight Restoration  
New York, Sept. 14, 1983

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 — The fear that I fear is winning is the fear of winning.

A new confidence can be found in the legion of self-doubt. Isolationist legislators and dovish pundits sense that their brand of defeatism is gaining the upper hand in the formation of public opinion. In debates and polls on our involvement in Lebanon and El Salvador, we have been witnessing the triumph of Losers, Inc.

Defeat is its flight plan, dialogue its panacea, the quagmire its symbol.

In Central America, Losers, Inc., assured us, the dispatch of 55 military advisers to El Salvador would be the beginning of a new Vietnam; that the socially progressive guerrillas were certain to win the hearts and minds of the peasants, and resistance by our tough allies, with their right-wing death squads (there are never any left-wing death squads), was futile. Therefore, our goal must be negotiations for peace, not (ugh!) military victory by the elected government.

However, even the limited military supplies sent to El Salvador seem to be helping to stop the Communists from overthrowing the Government. Military pressure on Nicaragua through overt-covert aid to insurgents in that country has discouraged Sandinista assistance to El Salvador's Communists. In the face of this, Losers, Inc., has been trying to cut off the overt-covert C.I.A. help and has been holding down military and economic aid to the Salvadoran Government to a level that prevents clear-cut success.

Spokesmen for Losers were furious at the ploy adopted by the Reagan Administration to conceal its support for the thugs chosen by the people in elections replete with Western observers. Our roaming Ambassador, Richard Stone, invited the Communists to a "dialogue," which Losers think of as the ultimate goal. Most reluctantly, the guerrillas came, only to make it

## ESSAY

## The Victory of Losers, Inc.

By William Safire

clear that a free election was not their cup of coffee. They wanted "power-sharing," imposed by the U.S. over their people's heads, which was an embarrassment to negotiations.

However, Losers' strategists were delighted at the speech made by Undersecretary of Defense Fred Ikle, who actually said "we seek victory for the forces of democracy," which included "defeating militarily those organized forces of violence that refuse to accept the democratic will of the people."

That gladdened dovish hearts because it proved that the Administration goal was to win. Not to negotiate endlessly, not to have a dialogue as an end in itself, not to not lose and to bug out after a decent interval, but to (ugh!) win. To the growing army led by Losers, Inc., "victory" is not only a quaintly Goldwateresque word, but is (a) impossible; (b) immoral for us to seek, and thus (c) must be ripped out root and cause. To Losers, Inc., winning is losing.

Apply that same approach to our involvement in Lebanon. A year ago, when Israel struck at the decadent Syrian-P.L.O. takeover of Lebanon, Losers, Inc., suddenly discovered the "territorial integrity" of that Syrian-occupied land. In its war with the

P.L.O., Israel was out to win: to Losers, that was unacceptable.

Accordingly, a firestorm of protest was loosed against the Israelis, who did not understand that in a world dominated by Losers, victory is villainy. Mr. Reagan and his national security adviser were swept away in that tide; in a blunder comparable only to Eisenhower's Suez mistake in 1956, the U.S. President ordered the Israelis to stop winning. In a colossal misjudgment, he accepted Losers, Inc.'s, assumption — abetted by the State Department's Philip Habib — that the problem would be to get the Israelis, not the Syrians, out of Lebanon.

Today, some of the same anti-victorians who urged Mr. Reagan to intervene in Lebanon when the Israelis had the Syrians and P.L.O. reeling are now demanding that he pull out our Marine contingent because we are in a no-win situation.

Their litany is familiar: It's none of our business; the locals are all corrupt; the Syrians, with Soviet backing, cannot be beaten; as in Central America, the U.S. public won't stand for an escalation of our involvement. And now some defeatists are adding a new, ironic twist: Why can't the Israelis take care of this and let our marines come home?

The answer to all the predictions of failure, and the sure cure for the prevailing defeatism in American public opinion, is one success. To achieve that success, the Administration and its supporters in Congress must go against the tide of public opinion led by Losers, Inc., today. Some evidence is needed to show that perseverance pays, that winning — yes, even local military victory if necessary — is possible.

We do not have to win everywhere. Nor do we have to take the military route everywhere. But we do need to win somewhere for the possibility of our victory to change the nature of negotiations everywhere.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 — President Reagan is getting so much noisy advice these days that he must wonder occasionally whether he was wise to get a hearing aid.

In the past, the babble of voices probably sounded to him like distant thunder from the right and left, but now if he listens, he can hear what they're saying, which is bound to be confusing.

On the one hand (or ear), his old conservative buddies, to whom he owes so much, are shouting at him to be tougher on the Russians and bolder in Lebanon.

On the other, the Democrats, to whom he owes so little, are praising him for his patience and moderation in dealing with the Russians on the control of nuclear weapons at Geneva.

This is the sort of thing that makes Presidents want to cut wood and ride horses. It's hard enough to be criticized by your friends, but intolerable to be praised by your opponents.

Yet the President seems to have figured out a way to juggle his dilemma. One day he speaks softly and waves his big stick, and the next, he speaks loudly and waves a feather. And this infuriates everybody but the American people, who like him even when they aren't quite sure what he's doing.

As a short-range or Presidential campaign strategy, this is not bad. It keeps everybody off balance. Nobody knows whether he's going to run or pass on third down. The Russians are afraid that he may be as reckless as they are. The allies don't know what to make of him, or what to do without him. Same with the Republicans. And the Democrats have so many problems of their own that they can't think about Mr. Reagan's, and very often can't think at all.

But there comes a time — and it's not far off — when the President has to stop playing political games with the Republicans, the Democrats, the

## WASHINGTON

## Is Anybody Listening?

By James Reston

allies and the Russians and decide to run or not run, and if he runs, on what policy.

In a way he has decided the first question by not deciding it. He has already delayed so long about his intentions that he has put Vice President Bush, the majority leader in the Senate, Howard Baker, Senator Bob Dole of Kansas and Representative Jack Kemp of New York, among others, on "hold," so that to pull out now would really leave the Grand Old Party in the lurch.

That theme he can hear, loud and clear, with or without a hearing aid. But there is another theme that began with a murmur but is getting louder as the Presidential election campaign approaches.

This is not only that he should run again, but that he should run, not against Fritz Mondale or John Glenn, but against the Russians; that they may be his enemy in the world with their savage stupidity, but in the Presidential election of 1984, they may be his best hope for re-election.

For Ronald Reagan, this must be a tempting and alluring political strategy, and it might very well work. After all, in the tragedy of the Korean plane, the Russians confirmed all his warnings about the "godless Russians"

and the "evil Communist empire."

Also, if it came into the White House promising to balance the budget by reducing services for the poor and cutting taxes for the rich, and then wound up with a \$200 billion deficit, you shouldn't be surprised if your campaign managers want to change the question.

After all, Mr. Reagan's favorite question in the last election was whether the people felt more secure and better off than they did four years earlier. This is not a winking question now. But if he asks whether they want to abandon him in the middle of his fight with the Russians, that might fly at the top of the pole.

The only trouble with it is that if he turned the campaign into an anti-Soviet crusade, he'd have to deal with the consequences: four more years of the nuclear arms race, with larger military budgets, a divided Congress, an embittered alliance and a frightened world.

This is not the sort of thing most folks would like to do in the last years of their 70's, and besides it's not Ronald Reagan's style. He's not really a warrior, though he likes to play that role. He could easily stumble into a serious confrontation with the Russians, but he wouldn't plan it, even if he thought it would help him hurt the country.

Political managers, however, think primarily about winning elections rather than about governing a country or easing the tensions in a hungry and troubled world, so clearly he will be tempted.

A lot will depend on the advice he takes, and how he uses his new hearing aid. That old publicity saint, Barney Baruch, thought at the end of his life that hearing aids were useful. "You can turn them up," he said, "when people are talking sense, but you can also shut them off when people are talking nonsense. The problem is to decide which is which."

## America Can't Bring Sense to Lebanon

By Fouad Ajami

We should be under no illusions about the meaning of those American destroyers off Lebanon's coast shelling the Shuf Mountains: The United States has walked into the midst of an old fight. In that neurotic land to which American troops were so thoughtlessly dispatched, foreign gunboats have always meant strangers from afar coming to tip the scales of power in favor of one group at the expense of others.

America has given the dominant group in Lebanon, the gentlerist Maronite militiamen of the Phalange, a year of indulgence and support that they have used to settle old accounts and to attempt a new dominion. Now, predictably, more time and more support are needed to enable this minority-based regime to rule without a social contract among the country's principal sects.

In the year that America has been in Lebanon, the United States has been sparing the Lebanese the logic of their own history — and doing it badly at that. There are enough Americans and enough American commitment in Lebanon to tempt the Phalange and to worry their adversaries. But the United States does not have enough power on the ground to compel the Syrians and the Israelis to withdraw or to bring the major Lebanese groups to their senses. The United States has again stepped into a distant land unaware of its memories

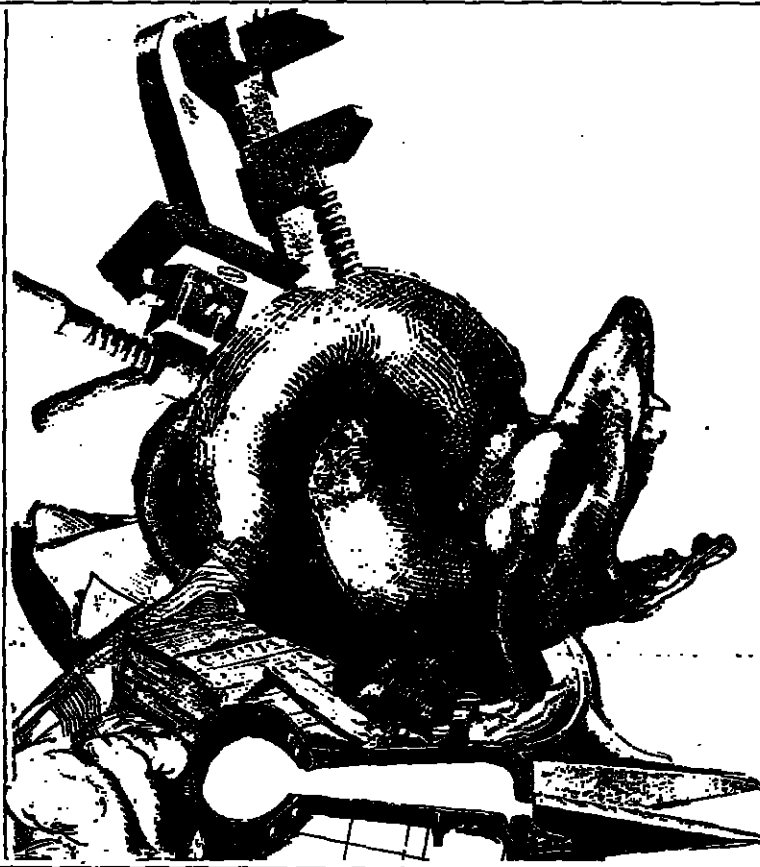
Fouad Ajami, who was born into a Shiite family in southern Lebanon, is on leave as director of Middle East studies at Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies. He is writing a book on Shiite Lebanon.

and grievances. The petty privileges and blood feuds of the dominant group in an alien society are about to become part of the United States' burden and of its image of itself — part of its "prestige" and "credibility" and "national honor."

In times past, when France was a power to be reckoned with, the Maronites made themselves part of France's mission. Now, history repeats. The United States is to do for them, so they hope, what France once did. Behind the shield provided by Washington, with the prestige and material resources supplied by the pre-eminent Western power, the Phalange would proceed to claim and control the country. Shiite "squatters" in Beirut would be cleared out. The Druse mountains would be subdued. The institutions of the state, such as they are in Lebanon, would be crippled. The Lebanese Army would do the dirty work of subduing the enemies of the Phalange.

For this scheme to work, the Phalange would have to make their fight an American fight. Rather than admitting that this was a fight over spoils and jobs and small patches of land, rather than admit that it is a settlement of old grievances, why not depict it as a fight between the two superpowers, between light and darkness, between those who want civilized Western democracy and those who would opt for a Syrian and presumably a Soviet connection? The tribal feud is thus given a new ideological garb, elevated from a fight over elegantly proportioned terraces in the mountains and narrow alleyways in greater Beirut.

The Maronite militiamen may not know much about the finer points of



Antia Sigal

international politics. But somehow they had a sense that notions of "credibility" and "saving face" might entrap the United States. The most extreme Phalangists see themselves as the standard-bearers of the West — and to be let down by the Western powers would, they believe, be an act of moral abdication that would damage the interests and prestige of the United States.

So much for the Phalange illusions. Reality is different. In fact, it has been a long time since Lebanon could be classified as anything like a "vital" American interest in the region. American economic interests in the Middle East are predominantly in the area of the Persian Gulf. Strategically, there is an expensive commitment to Egypt — a commitment that

America honors and pays for.

It is Saudi Arabia that matters to America, not the port city of Beirut. Lebanon has been eclipsed by the oil era. Nor is there any discernible connection between what happens in Lebanon and what happens in the Gulf: For nearly a decade, there has been terrifying carnage in Lebanon and business as usual in the Gulf. Moreover, there is no reason whatsoever why the powers that be in the Gulf, or in Egypt and Jordan for that matter, would want the United States to shore up the Phalangists. The drastic solutions that the Phalange is pursuing in Lebanon are not of the kind favored by the moderate Arab states of consequence to America.

Besides, the Arab states are hardly in a good position to complain about

American "credibility." If Lebanon truly mattered to them, if it was part of the larger Arab political and cultural order, there would be Arab peacekeeping troops in Lebanon — men more able than the United States Marines to understand Lebanese problems. There was once an Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon, in the mid-1970's, but it was sabotaged by Syria — and the Arab label became a fig leaf for Syrian mischief in Lebanon.

To the extent that a moderate center holds in the Arab world, its interests lie in political reform in Lebanon. The powers that be in the Arab world should want to see what the United States should have been pushing for all along: a dialogue in Lebanon among the country's principal sects.

For a national dialogue to have any chance of success, the Lebanese President would have to break free from the Phalange and reach out to the Shiites and Druse. He would have to impose the power of the state not only on Moslem West Beirut but on Phalange territory as well. If Lebanon's tribes do not want a national polity of their own, no one can bequeath it to them or impose it on them.

The irony here is that it may be the American presence in Lebanon that rendered the Lebanese regime so arrogant in its dealings with domestic critics. If a Phalange leader could strike a deal with an American representative, why bother with a Shiite leader? Such is the history and the mentality of the place. So long as the Phalange and the few non-Maronites they have enlisted to disguise their dominion are convinced that there is an American safety net for a Phalange-based state, they will push on with their quest.

In the final analysis, however, the Phalange bid for power is a hopeless undertaking. There is no possibility whatsoever that the Maronites, now less than 20 percent of the population, can subdue the rest of the country. They have been trying because they were emboldened by the summer of 1982 and by their sincere belief in America's commitment. The sooner they are made to understand that a Phalange state is not an American goal, the better for all concerned.

A fight may break out in the aftermath of American withdrawal. But what of it? A fight rages today and Lebanese have been dying for nearly a decade. It is also possible that the fighting parties would pull back from an all-out fight at the last moment. They have done so in the past. Amin Gemayel could conceivably survive as President, but the Phalange state within a state would have to collapse.

The sad and inevitable fact is that Lebanon must find its way on a tightrope between Israeli and Syrian power. The two regional powers know the limits of their mutual tolerance — and they both have shrewdly agreed to play the game. Neither of the two would fight a war for someone else's interest or convenience. Neither would go for broke in Lebanon.

Lebanon must find its own place between these two mighty neighbors. This may not be particularly reassuring. But it is a piece of wishful thinking to believe that United States military intervention offers Lebanon anything more than another lease on its sordid history of sectarian hate and a bit more yarn for its deadly delusions.

## Burger's Warren Court

By Stephen Gillers

conservative when seen in its predecessor's shadow. Some cases have retreated from, or have refused to extend, 1960's precedents. Some have been dreadful for civil liberties. Some would have been decided differently by the Warren bench. But the Burger Court, taken out from under the Warren shadow, emerges as more responsive to individual rights than any other Supreme Court in our history.

Landmark cases restricting capital

### Responsive to individual rights

punishment, assuring reproductive freedom, protecting commercial speech, upholding affirmative action to redress discrimination, expanding constitutional remedies and protecting the rights of women, aliens and children of unmarried parents have all been decided since 1970. Some of these cases were based on Warren Court precedents, but were not required by them.

Why have three Republican Presidents with six appointments not succeeded in reversing the Court's liberal direction? How is it that Mr. Burger, William H. Rehnquist and Sandra Day O'Connor, the Justices

most hostile to Warren Court rulings, have not won majorities that take strong conservative positions, or, frequently, majorities at all?

The answer partly lies in the difficulty a President has in predicting how a candidate will vote once tenured on the Court. Also, some Presidents select solely on merit and nominal party affiliation, as President Ford has claimed in explaining his choice of John Paul Stevens.

Most important, the Supreme Court is a collegial institution whose members must work together for years, even decades. So another explanation for the conservatives' failure to build a strong working majority lies in the attributes of individual Justices.

It is increasingly clear that Mr. Brennan, seated in 1956, deserves much of the credit for fashioning the legal theories that support progressive decisions of the Warren and Burger eras. The ideas he advanced in the 1960's have influenced the Court's direction in the 1970's and 1980's. Among his opinions are such significant 1960's cases as *Baker v. Carr*, which held that Federal courts can review the apportionment of state legislative districts; *New York Times v. Sullivan*, the first in a series of cases giving the news media and others a constitutional defense in libel actions by public officials; and *Shapiro v. Thompson*, invalidating residency requirements for welfare applicants. The list continues into the

Burger era, with such cases as *Eisenstadt v. Baird*, which recognized an unmarried person's right to birth control information and advanced the doctrinal basis for then pending abortion cases; *Plyler v. Doe*, striking down a Texas law denying free public education to illegal alien children; and a host of cases strengthening women's constitutional rights.

Moreover, scholars have begun to identify Mr. Brennan's doctrinal contributions to opinions of other Jus-

### Brennan's influence is central

tices and his facility for finding common ground that binds tentative majorities. To be sure, Mr. Brennan lost many battles after the liberal majority faded. Some positions — for example, that the death penalty is unconstitutional — probably would have failed in both eras. Others, like his view that Congress may not deny Medicaid for elective abortions, almost surely would have persuaded former colleagues.

Supreme Court majorities cohere around principles, not personalities. The liberal momentum has continued in large part because of Mr. Brennan's intellectual strength. He is the

Court's liberal theoretician, but he has been able to forge majorities by advancing principles also acceptable to Court centrists — something the conservatives have failed to do as often as one might have expected.

Three dangers loom. Mr. Rehnquist could bid for doctrinal leadership when Mr. Brennan leaves. If he succeeded, he might attract the centrists and give conservatives more victories. Second, Mr. Brennan, Mr. Burger, Mr. Marshall, Harry A. Blackmun and Lewis F. Powell Jr., all well into their 70's, are likely to retire before the 1988 Presidential election. If Mr. Reagan wins in 1984, he may get to pick a Court majority in a very brief time. (Mr. Burger and Mr. Powell might leave before next summer to assure that their successors are Republicans.) The third danger is different. President Nixon tried to weaken the Court by nominating mediocre lawyers. President Reagan, who appears to have learned from that mistake, is likely to nominate intellectually stellar conservatives, able to challenge Mr. Brennan's doctrinal leadership while he sits, and therefore to dominate constitutional jurisprudence.

Virtually no nominee is likely to win Senate confirmation after the start of next summer. Nominations late in a Presidential year are generally delayed pending election returns, though an exception might be made for a person of national stature, a Democrat or a respected Senator. So the critical times for the Court and for the legacy of the 1960's are the next nine months and Election Day 1984. Not even the remarkable talents of a William J. Brennan would be able to resist if those tides of history flowed to the right.

Predictions of the death of the Warren Court have been considerably overstated. Whether they have been only premature, or will instead come to be viewed as false alarms, is likely to be decided in the next nine months and on Election Day 1984.

Thirty years ago, Dwight D. Eisenhower named Earl Warren Chief Justice of the United States. On Oct. 3, the Supreme Court opens its 15th term under his successor, Warren E. Burger. Since 1969, Richard M. Nixon, Gerald R. Ford and Ronald Reagan, all highly critical of Warren era rulings, have among them chosen six of the nine Justices. Of the 1960's liberal majority, only William J. Brennan and Thurgood Marshall still sit. A Democrat has not named a Justice in 16 years. Thus, we might reasonably have expected Warren Court cases protecting individual liberties to be more at home on a Smithsonian shelf than in a law library. Yet nothing so grave has occurred. Warren Court momentum has continued into the 1980's.

The Burger Court appears most Stephen Gillers is law professor at New York University. A longer version of this article appeared in the Sept. 17 issue of *The Nation*.

#### To Our Readers

Because of a production error, some copies of *The Week in Review* did not carry an Op-Ed page last Sunday. Readers who wish to obtain a copy of the page should write to the Corporate Relations Department of The New York Times, 229 West 43d Street, N.Y., N.Y., 10036.



## How Battle to Bring 'Brainstorm' to the Screen Was Won

By STEPHEN FARBER

**T**he death of a star in the middle of filming is the nightmare that every director dreads. When this has happened in the past, filmmakers have utilized many different strategies to salvage their movies. A double was used for several of Jean Harlow's uncompleted scenes in "Saratoga" (1937). For Robert Walker's unfinished scenes in "My Son John" (1952), the director was forced to rely on out-takes from Mr. Walker's preceding film, "Strangers on a Train." In the case of "Giant" (1956), James Dean had completed principle photography a few days before he died in a car crash, but some of his scenes were inaudible and needed to be redubbed; in the climactic scene, his drunken speech to an empty banquet hall was rerecorded by Mr. Dean's friend, the actor Nick Adams. When Tyrone Power died halfway through filming "Solomon and Sheba" (1959), the existing footage was scrapped and the film was started all over again with Yul Brynner in Mr. Power's role.

A filmmaker's worst fear is that an uncompleted film will be abandoned altogether after a star dies. This is the threat that confronted the producer-director Douglas Trumbull when Natalie Wood, the star of his science fiction thriller "Brainstorm," drowned in an accident near Catalina Island in November 1981. M-G-M wanted to jettison the project at that point, and Mr. Trumbull faced tremendous resistance from the studio as he struggled to complete the film. In the end Mr. Trumbull emerged victorious from his battle with M-G-M executives, and "Brainstorm" finally opens in New York on Friday, at the Ziegfeld and local theaters, two years after filming began.

"Brainstorm" tells of a couple of scientists (Christopher Walken and Louise Fletcher) working for a large corporate think tank, who have perfected a new brain scan technique capable of recording people's thoughts and emotions on tape. Before long the government and the

Steven Farber writes frequently about film.

military in particular want to appropriate this research for their own purposes. Partly as a result of all this outside pressure, Miss Fletcher has a heart attack and dies, but she manages to record her last thoughts on tape and leaves the tape for Mr. Walken. The corporation commandeers the tape, intending to use it in a sinister plan of brainwashing and psychological warfare. The last part of the film concerns Mr. Walken's endeavors to sabotage these nefarious plans and, at the same time, play Miss Fletcher's death-tape through to its conclusion. Miss Wood was cast as Mr. Walken's estranged wife, a designer who is gradually reconciled with her husband and helps him in his campaign against the company.

This story told on screen has intriguing parallels to Mr. Trumbull's behind-the-scenes struggles to complete the film; like his protagonists, Mr. Trumbull had to contend with the death of a colleague and the opposition of a powerful corporation. When Natalie Wood died, most of the filming on "Brainstorm" had been completed, but three weeks of principal photography remained, along with all the special effects work. Although Mr. Trumbull insisted that the film could be finished without Miss Wood, M-G-M felt differently, shut down production, locked the sets, and submitted an insurance claim of \$15 million to Lloyds of London. At the time the studio had a \$675 million debt as a result of a string of box-office flops.

Mr. Trumbull offers his interpretation of the studio's thinking: "I don't think a studio ever feels comfortable midway through the production of a film," he says. "They're looking at dailies; scenes are out of context, completely out of order, and they can't quite make sense of the picture. My opinion is that making movies is like horse racing. I think most studio executives would tell you the same thing. They placed a bet on a certain package of a director, producer and actors. And if you're halfway around the track and your horse is not in first position, and somebody says, 'You can call off the race right now and get your money back,' you'd be tempted. Also, M-G-M was in bad financial shape and needed the money. The problem was that Lloyds of London, when they finally took depositions from me and other people, realized that the film could be finished, and



Douglas Trumbull directing Natalie Wood on the set of "Brainstorm"—"Natalie's role had been expanded."

why should they pay an insurance claim for something that really wasn't damaged goods?"

Frank Rothman, chairman of the board of M-G-M/UA Entertainment Company, the corporation that has combined M-G-M and United Artists, was at the time one of the lawyers who filed the insurance claim for M-G-M. He explains the studio's position: "M-G-M had an insurance policy covering the cost of the film, saying that if anything happened to a cast member, the studio could terminate the production if it was not reasonable and practicable to continue. Where we got into a dispute with Trumbull and the insurance company was over those words 'reasonable and practicable.'"

"The position of M-G-M was never that 'Brainstorm' could not be finished. I don't believe there is any picture that can't be finished, and 'Brainstorm' was 90 percent in the can. But the studio made a creative decision that we could not film the script that had been originally approved. With the changes that Doug wanted to make, the film might have

turned out less well than the original or equally well or better, but it was certainly going to be different, and that was why we felt it was not 'reasonable and practicable' to continue."

Mr. Rothman dismisses the notion that the studio was motivated by financial need. "That's an erroneous conclusion by Doug," he contends. "Even if we collected the insurance money, we would have had to put it into another picture. M-G-M has never been in the business of not making pictures."

At the time of the dispute, Mr. Trumbull devised a plan for completing the film by rewriting the script so as to eliminate Miss Wood's character from those scenes which remained to be filmed. "Natalie had luckily completed all of her major scenes," he explains. "There were minor scenes still left to shoot. And I just went back to an earlier version of the script which didn't include Natalie in those scenes. Natalie's role had been significantly expanded when she was cast." For example, in the scene in which Mr. Walken first plays Miss

## Arts & Leisure

Fletcher's last tape, Miss Wood was to help him; in the finished film his helper is a lab assistant, played by Joe Dorsey, and this seems perfectly believable.

Up until the time of Miss Wood's death, M-G-M had spent approximately \$11 million on the film. When Mr. Trumbull presented his revised script to Lloyds of London, the insurance company agreed to pay \$2.75 million to complete principal photography. The director and his actors returned to M-G-M to finish the film. No doubts had to be used, and in fact, one scene with Miss Wood was actually cut from the film. It was part of a romantic montage sequence that showed Mr. Walken and Miss Wood in a canoe on the pond behind their house. "It was one of the most beautiful scenes in the film," Mr. Trumbull says, "but some people who saw the scene said it made them think of Natalie Wood drowning. So we cut that." Mr. Trumbull also designed a new computer that would eliminate imperfections in the preliminary sound track and thus make the redubbing of Miss Wood's dialogue—a frequent practice in moviemaking—unnecessary.

Once principal photography had been completed, Mr. Trumbull prepared a rough cut of the film to present to M-G-M executives so that they could decide whether to invest the additional \$3.5 million required to complete the special effects. M-G-M once again balked. So M-G-M allowed Lloyds of London to try to sell the film to other studios. Several studios expressed interest in buying it. "That was a turning point for M-G-M," Mr. Trumbull reports, "because they suddenly realized that a lot of other people in this town were very excited about 'Brainstorm.' So M-G-M decided they had better hang on to this thing, because they were going to look like jerks if they let it go and it turned out to be a big success."

Instead of selling the film, M-G-M worked out a unique deal with Lloyds of London whereby Lloyds would pay for all the special effects work and in return would become a partner in the production. All told, Lloyds of London invested over \$6 million in "Brainstorm," and for the first time in history, an insurance company owns a percentage of a movie's profits.

Now the new M-G-M management has done an about-face on the film. Frank Yablans, who came in to head

the studio after all the crises and controversies, was enthusiastic about what he saw.

For Mr. Trumbull the release of "Brainstorm" represents the culmination of many years of effort. Mr. Trumbull began working in movies as an acclaimed special effects designer on such films as "2001: A Space Odyssey," "Close Encounters of the Third Kind," "Star Trek—The Motion Picture," and "Bladerunner." Yet he felt increasingly constricted in the special effects department and wanted to work on films that he created and controlled more completely. In 1972 he directed his first feature, "Silent Running," an ecology-minded fable about a giant spaceship keeping the earth's last forest alive; among its characters were some charming, lifelike miniature robots that probably prefigured the more popular mechanical critters of "Star Wars." Nevertheless, "Silent Running" was a commercial failure, and Mr. Trumbull could not get another directing assignment.

Finally, in 1977, while he was working on "Close Encounters," Joel Freedman presented him with the first draft screenplay of "Brainstorm," and Mr. Trumbull was fascinated by the concept of a new technology capable of recording and transmitting human thoughts and emotions. The script went through several more drafts—and passed through several studio regimes as well—before it was finally approved by M-G-M.

All his frustrations over the years, on this project as well as on others that never materialized, made Mr. Trumbull doubly determined to see "Brainstorm" completed. "It is a miracle when a movie gets made in this town," he says bitterly, "and everybody will tell you that. So I felt if I didn't get this picture finished, it was very unlikely that I would ever get another picture finished. That's why I decided to fight tooth and nail to complete this movie. I had too much invested personally."

The experience left him so drained and disillusioned that he resolved to break away from Hollywood and make his future movies with outside financing.

Mr. Trumbull's current project is not a Hollywood feature but a 22-minute experimental short film that he is shooting in a new process he invented, called "Showscan."

## A Soviet Director Presents Brilliant 'Crime' in London

By ROBERT CUSHMAN

**T**he early autumn sensation in London's theater is a stage version of Dostoyevsky's "Crime and Punishment." Dramatizations of this novel are not uncommon, but this one comes to us with special authority. It is staged and adapted by one of Russia's leading directors, Yuri Lyubimov; it is, in fact, a re-creation, with an English cast, of a production that for five years has been in the repertoire of his celebrated Moscow theater, the avant-garde Taganka.

Mr. Lyubimov is 65 but he still comes to London with the reputation of an enfant terrible. He uses experimental techniques and he has attempted work that has satirized Soviet society. The Taganka has had constant problems with Moscow's censorship. After 20 years of struggle, frustration recently led Mr. Lyubimov to offer his resignation as head of the theater, an offer that was not accepted. He has an international reputation, but when he has been invited to work abroad—either as a guest director or with his own company—the Russian authorities have often refused him permission.

In a recent interview with The Times of London he said, "Every time I go abroad it is a complex, tense and humiliating situation." He told me that this year he had been informed, "Yes, you may go on tour for the Taganka's 20th anniversary; you may go to Omsk." It took five years to set up the London production of "Crime and Punishment," he said.

After the first night, a Soviet Embassy official in London said to Mr. Lyubimov, "Well, we've had the crime, the punishment will come when you get back to Moscow." "At that point," said Mr. Lyubimov, "I stopped our conversation because he had insulted me in the presence of a large number of witnesses—not just me but the prestige of my country. I don't think he spoke with high-level authority; he was not a diplomat, just an irresponsible, badly-bred, local official." The public controversy led to speculation about whether Mr. Lyubimov would defect, but the director subsequently denied any such intention.

"Crime and Punishment" has not been, in Russia, one of Mr. Lyubimov's most controversial productions; at least not compared with his last three projects, which were all banned by the authorities before they



Michael Pennington in "Crime and Punishment," staged by Yuri Lyubimov

even opened. But to Soviet opinion it has been disturbing enough. Mr. Lyubimov's interpretation of the book runs counter to Soviet orthodoxy, which sees the central character Raskolnikov—the student who battles to death an old pawnbroker and her sister—as a revolutionary before his time; a distorted idealist, perhaps, but essentially the victim of Czarist oppression. At the end of the London production, however, the actor playing Raskolnikov steps out of character and reads a blood-curdling line from an essay on the novel actually written by a Moscow schoolchild. It says, "Raskolnikov was right to kill the old woman; pity he got caught." The Moscow production went further, and confronted the audience with a display of real schoolbooks filled with student essays, all regurgitating the official line. Mr. Lyubimov says that it made teachers in the audience feel "very uncomfortable."

For him the book is "a cry of the

soul against murder"; a Christian cry. "You can't consider yourself a higher judge of people; that's for God," he says. This is not an interpretation likely to arouse much opposition in the West. What has stopped London audiences in their tracks is the immense theatricality of the concept and the execution. This "Crime and Punishment" is one of the most sustained nightmares ever put upon a stage, and yet it is completely free from sensationalism.

The production is dominated by a door: a bloodstained door that dances about the stage, moving from the vertical to the diagonal to the horizontal, and with a cruel habit of revealing characters who would far rather stay hidden. It seems to be the door of Raskolnikov's own room, where he crouches after the murder, but it also suggests the door that he insanely left open while committing his otherwise perfect crime. The play begins after the murder, but it does a certain amount of cutting-back to things that precede it in the novel. For the most part, though, the play moves quickly and chronologically through the events that end with Raskolnikov's surrender and imprisonment. Its cross-cutting techniques may suggest collage, but it is actually pretty faithful to the original narrative.

Atmosphere is created by harsh stabs of music and lighting; the characters are liable to pick up the stage lights and shine them on each other or the audience. The imagery is half that of the confessional, half Inquisition, and it creates a peculiar frenzied climate for the actors. Most critics have commented that the cast reaches emotional peaks generally considered inaccessible to British players. But amid such terrifying trappings—and Mr. Lyubimov insisted on the actual music and the actual props from the beginning of rehearsals—they would have to. There is no calculation about it.

Mr. Lyubimov—a jovially sardonic visionary—cast the play on a brief preliminary visit to London four months ago. He secured an extraordinary company of 20, comprising some of the busiest actors in London. (And not working for West End salaries: "Crime and Punishment" is at the Lyric Theater in outlying Hammer-smith.)

Raskolnikov is played by Michael Pennington, who two years ago was Hamlet for the Royal Shakespeare Company. That was a notably benign performance; this one is ruthlessly uncompromising, almost to excess. The harshness, he says, was the director's choice ("the most unsentimental director imaginable").

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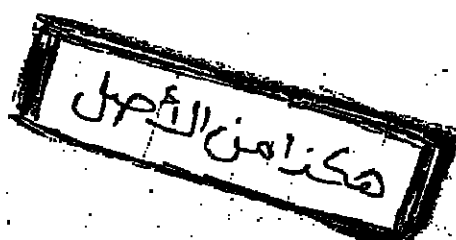
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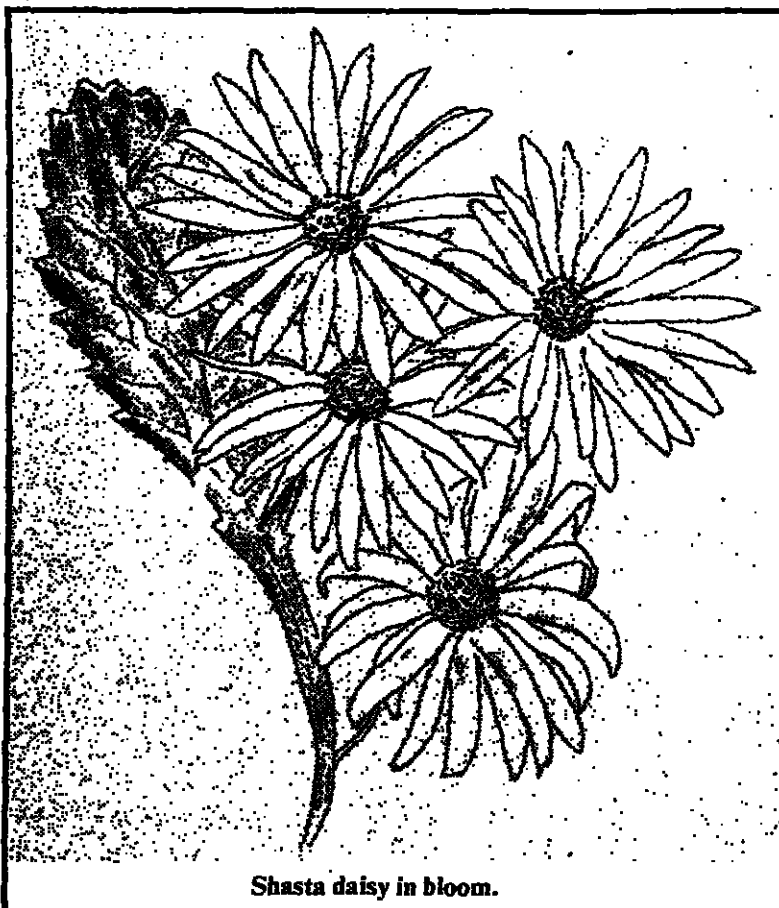
\* Hebrew vowel markings. Pronounced: Bank Ha-poh-ah-leem.





# Daisy, daisy

GARDENER'S CORNER / Walter Frankl



Shasta daisy in bloom.

EVERY GARDEN should include some daisies. There are so many species (over 13,000 have been recorded throughout the world) and all are very easy to cultivate. Some (like zinnias, sunflowers, gerberas, cosmos, cinerarias, gazanias and coreopsis) are commonly propagated in early spring and summer; others, such as the shasta daisy, arctotis, cornflower, scabellula and dimorphoteca, may be planted just now, in early autumn.

The word "daisy" comes from "Dew eyes" (the eyes of God), from a medieval belief that the Almighty watched man's every move through the golden eyes of these omnipresent flowers.

Daisies are one of the most frequently mentioned flowers in folklore, which is not really surprising because they make up the most numerous of all botanical families, the Compositae.

And that is the clue to what daisies are all about: each daisy head is not a single flower, but a composite of hundreds of tiny, simple flowers, each capable of separate fertilization and seed production. This composite head, sometimes also called "eye" or "disc," is surrounded by one or more rows of petals, often brilliantly coloured. This eye-catching appearance enables daisies to attract their fertilizing (insect) visitors without producing scent.

Here are some of the most popular daisies, suitable for autumn cultivation in all parts of our country.

The English daisy, *Bellis perennis*, but here in Hebrew, is a lovely, low-growing border plant with white, red or pink flowers. Commonly regarded as an annual, if planted in a partially shaded position, in fairly rich soil, and kept well watered, it may persist for several years.

My mother once told me a charming story of why the daisy (*Tausendschoenchen* in German, meaning thousandfold beauty) also flowers in red.

The Lord held a beauty contest among the flowers, and the rose claimed the title. But the Lord refused, "because your thorns injure people and animals." Then the carnation desired the honour, but the Lord was against too much perfume. "So who else?" asked the flowers. "Look at this modest little white flower," the Almighty told them. "It should become queen, because it has a golden heart!" When the daisy heard this, it reddened and since then has also bloomed in pink and red.

Buy seeds or plants and add English daisies to your flower beds or plant them in balcony boxes. They'll flower from March or April until summer, and won't disappoint you.

**POPULAR PERENNIAL.** The large marguerite or shasta daisy (*Chrysanthemum frutescens*, also *Chrysanthemum maximum*; in Hebrew *harshit sikh*) is a perennial much beloved by Israeli gardeners. Decorative as a bedding plant and long-lasting as a cut flower, its white, bright blooms reach a height of about 60 cm.

Shasta marguerites came from the Canary Islands in the 16th century, and were almost certainly named after Queen Marguerite de Valois, who grew them in her Paris garden.

To achieve its full potential, the shasta daisy requires full sun and a rich soil. I have grown it in partial shade under big pine trees and have to be content with many, but smaller, flowers, than my neighbours who grow the same plants in sunny spots.

The plant is best propagated by

runner cuttings or by clumps of divided plantstock. It multiplies rapidly during a single season and needs thinning out every two years. If you don't already possess this large marguerite, ask a friendly neighbour for some runner cuttings.

Once tried to grow it in pots and balcony containers, but found it much less successful than in the open garden. The plant clearly needs more space for its quick-growing, strong roots.

An intriguing item of daisy lore is the old game of "she loves me/she loves me not." The trick is to start off with "She loves me" and the game will almost always finish up the same way — because over 95 per cent of daisies have an odd number of petals!

**Golden Daisy.** The sunny marigold or gold daisy (*Calendula officinalis*, *tsipornet hehatal* in Hebrew), also called pot marigold, is an easy to grow annual which can be found in many Israeli gardens and (as a popular cut flower) at most local florists. Native to the Canary Islands, it also has its story — unfortunately a sad one. A little-known verse attributed to King Charles I, as he awaited execution, is: "The marigold observes the sun, more than my subjects me have done..."

Marigolds can be sown now or planted by seedlings until mid-October and will bloom from late autumn to spring. They flower in many varieties of orange and yellow, sometimes with a black or brown heart, and you can find single or double (filled) species at the markets. The seed germinates quickly and the plants bloom over a long period (if you remove faded flowers daily).

They do best in cooler weather. Young seedlings will easily if planted during a *hamin*; they should be shaded by empty tins or flower pots

for a day or two. They are excellent as cut flowers when taken half-open, as soon as they show some colour. To help them last, put them into water immediately, with the flower leaves removed.

Sometimes aphids become troublesome. Spray all plants and surrounding soil with a malathion solution, as soon as you spot any that have curled leaves.

**Longlasting blooms.** The African daisy (*Dimorphoteca sinuata*, *doseranit meforetset* in Hebrew), can be sown now and transplanted later into a garden bed with full sun. The lemon, white, cream and orange flowers last a long time, providing a very attractive show when planted in groups of 30 to 50 plants with a space of about 25 cm. between seedlings. The show is over by late afternoon and during cloudy weather, as the petals close. So, worthwhile as it is outdoors, the African daisy doesn't make a good cut flower. Seeds are available at all established seedshops.

**Bachelor button.** Better known as cornflower or bachelor button, (*Centaurea cyanus*, *dardar hadgania* in Hebrew), is an annual which flowers in different colours. Bright blue dominates; other colours are pink, white, purple and yellow. One of the easiest to cultivate, it makes an excellent cut flower.

The best way to grow cornflowers is to sow them where they are to bloom. They prefer cool weather. You can get early seedlings by leaving the faded flowers to wilt on the stem: the seeds will eventually drop to earth. The plants seed themselves from year to year and are showy in the garden. They need some staking in periods of strong winds or heavy showers.

Many additional daisy species can be propagated now in different ways. One of the most prominent is

the gerbera, also called the Transvaal daisy, after its place of origin. Others are arctotis, rudbeckia, gaillardia, venidium and the yellow-flowering climbing shrub, senecio. Every one of these flowers has its own special beauty, its own decorative value in the garden. You don't have to grow all of them, of course, but as I said at the beginning of this article, there should be no garden without at least some daisies.

Gardening News. Every new season I receive seed catalogues from abroad. Now, for the first time, there is an excellent complete Israeli catalogue for 1983/84, edited by Tel Aviv seed supplier Ben Shahrar. Quoted are seed prices per gramme, the botanical, English and Hebrew names of plants, not only flowers, vegetables, herbs, shrubs, trees and cacti, but also bulbs and corms, fertilizers, peat, compost and garden tools are included. My only regret is that there are no illustrations.

This is a very handy guide for every amateur or professional gardener. Congratulations to Ben Shahrar.

Another first-timer. The Wohl Rose Park authority has marked off an area in the big rose garden to try out innovations. This year, for the first time, Israel will host an international rose creations competition. The contest, for varieties suitable for public municipal gardens and roadside borders, will be held under the auspices of the Jerusalem City Council, the Jerusalem Parks Department and the Israeli Rose Society, and will cover three flowering seasons. At the end of this period an international selection committee will award gold, silver and bronze medals, as well as certificates of merit.

## Big business of heroin

By HENRIETTE BOAS / Post Amsterdam Correspondent

WITH AN estimated 30,000 heroin addicts, Holland has a major problem which looks insoluble.

While the police are struggling to control the illegal trafficking of drugs, their task is further complicated by the ambivalent attitude of the authorities.

Meanwhile, the number of addicts and the dealers who exploit them multiplies. There is now an alarming increase in large-scale robberies and prostitution, often by very young girls, as they daily need to raise big money to satisfy their craving.

The heroin problem in Amsterdam and the rise of Amsterdam as an important heroin centre is only just over ten years old.

In 1971, heroin addicts were still unknown in the Netherlands. Today they number an estimated 30,000, a large proportion of whom is found in Amsterdam and in Rotterdam. A conservative estimate of the "junkies" in Amsterdam puts their number at 8,000. Of those, some 1,200 are regular prostitutes. Most of the addicts in Amsterdam and Rotterdam are young

Creoles from Surinam, who emigrated freely to Holland when the former Dutch Guyana became fully independent.

Those found dead owing to an overdose of heroin are usually young West Germans or Englishmen who, on a visit to the Dutch capital, bought heroin and took too much.

The enormous increase in the import of heroin (and now also cocaine) is also shown from the quantities seized by the police, either at Schiphol Airport or elsewhere. In 1972, a total of only five grams was seized; Rotterdam police alone seized over 50kg. in 1982; and, during the first six months of this year, over 2,000kg. has been intercepted.

THE SEIZURE by the police of heroin, cocaine and other drugs is usually due to a stroke of luck or a tip-off. "Enormous amounts of heroin enter the country undetected."

Heroin dealers have become very sly about ways to smuggle heroin. In contrast to other countries, the

Dutch police are not allowed to become under-cover agents to discover drug dealers. Nor, so far, is the preparation of a drug deal a punishable crime.

There is even a drug problem in Dutch prisons, where a not inconsiderable number of drug dealers are serving sentences. An active drugs trade has developed there and people serving terms for other crimes and who had never used drugs before have become addicts while in jail.

In Amsterdam, the Zeedijk, an old narrow street near the Central Station, is notorious. Addicts and small dealers loiter there day and night, and police have several times closed down cafes where drugs were traded, but then the traffic was transferred to neighbouring cafes,

in which this street abounds.

Amsterdam's left-wing Municipal Council, whose present alderman for public health, Ms Tineke van den Klinkenberg, is a Communist, has now proposed that heroin be provided, under medical control, to the city's addicts. Already, for the past four years, the Amsterdam municipality has supplied methadon regularly to some 800 addicts. A so-called methadon-bus is found daily at a number of fixed points in the capital. Though methadon does not wean addicts from the craving for drugs, the fact that they can get their daily supply without paying, frees them from the need to turn criminal — which is also a relief for Amsterdam.

Yet it seems that the methadon-bus has not had the full effect on

visaged. In a recent memorandum to the under-secretary for Public Health, the Amsterdam municipal executive points out that the supply of methadon has not curtailed the heroin problem as there are no ways to cut off the import of heroin into Holland. It therefore now proposes to supply not methadon but heroin to the hard core heroin addicts.

There are now fears that a free heroin supply will have the opposite effect: luring to Amsterdam drug addicts from far and wide.

AT THE same time, the city council is strongly opposed to a police request to double its narcotics squad from 30 to 60. Most councillors fear that this would lead to a "witch-hunt" for small dealers, whereas the

big brains behind the traffic remain free. Mayor van Thijn has therefore postponed a decision until after the summer recess.

The big dealers are of many nationalities: Chinese, Malaysians, Pakistanis, Turks, Colombians (especially of cocaine), and sometimes also Dutch. A few weeks ago the French police arrested three people from Amsterdam in a Paris hotel where they had just received two suitcases with a total of 28kg. of cocaine from a Colombian who had just arrived at the Charles de Gaulle airport. There, the police found another suitcase with 15kg. of cocaine. The sales value of the cocaine is about \$4 million.

Drugs dealing in Holland is not

reserved for typical underworld figures, as shown by the recent arrest in New York State of Ms Daphne van der Doesh, a 43-year-old Amsterdam lawyer, for the possession of 1,000kg of hashish. She and four others were traced down by under-cover agents — a method which is considered immoral in Holland.

The Dutch Ministry of Justice has now made it known that such agents can be prosecuted in Holland for eliciting a contravention of the Dutch Opium Law; the fact that they act as under-cover agents will not be considered a mitigating circumstance.

After all, even in trying to combat the heroin traffic, one must remain within the limits of Dutch law.

## Urgent Appeal

We appeal to all compassionate, generous hearted people to come to the assistance of a distinguished family whose mother has passed away, leaving children and husband in desperate straits. The family looks to the Almighty for help in bringing it the desired assistance. It is a mitzva of the first order to contribute generously in this hour of need. May the Almighty requite all who now open their hearts thereby indicating that they walk in the paths of the Lord. All who do so will surely receive recompense, they and all their families.

Signatories to the above appeal issued in the Holy City of Jerusalem

Rabbi Mordechai Eliahu,  
Rishon Lezion,  
Chief Rabbi of Israel

Rabbi Shalom Massas  
Chief Rabbi, Rosh Avot  
Batei Din, Jerusalem

We call upon our fellow Jews to show their generosity and come to the aid of a distinguished and large family which has suffered the death of the mother of the family. In addition to the young orphans left behind, several daughters recently became engaged, with the sick father unable to meet the large expenses this entails. Things are especially difficult with prices incessantly rising, so that those in economic straits simply cannot make ends meet.

We therefore call on our generous hearted fellow Jews to provide assistance and enable the family to rehabilitate themselves. This munificent charity will annul all bad decrees (see Zohar, Exodus), and surely bring a blessing upon all goodhearted people, and ensure them of a good and happy year.

Please see to this great mitzva.

Haim Pinhas Scheinberg  
Nissim Karlitz

Yitzhak Yaacov Weiss,  
Rabbi and Av Beit Din, Jerusalem  
Shalom Mordechai Hacohen Shwadron

We too call upon everyone to respond most generously to this appeal.

Shlomo Zalman Auerbach

Yosef S. Elyashuv v

I too call upon all generous hearted people to show compassion toward this broken family, and all who come to its aid with open heart and hand will surely be blessed by Heaven.

Yaacov Yisrael Kanievsky

Kindly forward contributions to the Committee for Family Rescue, P.O.B. 6955, Jerusalem, or to the following committee members:

Rabbi Haim Brim, 9 Reh. Hevrat Tehilim, Jerusalem, Rosh Kollel Mishkan Yosef.  
Rabbi Moshe Weber, 133 Batei Ungarn, Jerusalem, veteran educator.  
Rabbi Menahem Porush, 2 Reh. Pines, Jerusalem, Chairman of Labour and Social Affairs Committee.  
Rabbi Avraham Yosef Lazerson, 13 Reh. Panim Me'ir, Kiryat Mattersdorf, Jerusalem, member of Jerusalem Municipality executive council.  
Rabbi Haim Shaul Karlitz, Kollel Hazon Ish, 3 Reh. Simat Ha'ari, Bnei Brak.  
Rabbi Yitzhak Nishri, 8 Reh. Hermon, Haifa, Principal of Yesodei Hatora school.  
Rabbi Yisrael Druck, 18 Reh. Tveria, Bnei Brak, public figure.  
Rabbi Shmuel Weinberg, 3 Reh. Amiel, Bnei Brak, Mayor of Bnei Brak.  
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## Mutual funds take a beating

By MACABEE DEAN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The mutual funds have taken a beating during the financial crisis, according to Shlomo Simonovsky of the Meitav financial consultancy firm.

He bases his calculations on the 23 per cent devaluations earlier this month. Any mutual fund must rise by at least 23 per cent (in dollar terms) if not more, due to the "slow" devaluation of the shekel ever since, to break even.

He divides the funds into three major groups, according to their concentration in index-linked

bonds, foreign currency, and shares.

The index-funds have risen by between 10 and 16 per cent, depending on the percentage of index-linked bonds in each fund, Simonovsky said.

Foreign-currency mutual funds did worse, he said. The range here is from 5 to 16 per cent, with the funds run by Discount rising the least, those of Hapoalim by about 11 per cent, and those of Leumi by about 16 per cent.

As for shares, Simonovsky said, the picture is dismal. Although some funds rose by 3 to 4 per cent, they dropped by the same amount.

## Sharir wants to be on cabinet economic c'ttee

Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir is campaigning for a seat on the Ministerial Economic Committee — one of the two cabinet committees not yet formed — on the grounds that tourism could be an inexhaustible source of foreign currency if properly encouraged.

The other committee not yet con-

stituted is the Ministerial Security Committee.

Sharir said at Monday's weekly cabinet session that tourism, which already netted \$1b. annually, was earning one and a half times as much foreign currency as agricultural and diamond exports put together.

## In 5 days' time a big European is coming to Tel Aviv: the Swissair Airbus A310.

You can tell how big this European is also by its tastefully furnished interior: the high-quality First Class cabin provides ample room for 22 people and the elegant, carpeted Swiss Class cabin for 190 people. For reading, working and sleeping. This is particularly important if you want to prepare yourself for an important conference or relax after a long meeting.

You can read again on this page tomorrow what else Swissair's Airbus A310 has in store for you.

swissair

## El Al plans flights to L.A., Chicago

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — El Al has applied to the U.S. Civil Aviation Board for approval to fly to Los Angeles and Chicago, a government source told The Jerusalem Post on Monday.

El Al spokesman Nahman Kleiman said the company would like to start weekly flights to California next April. The planes would land in Europe on their way but the exact location has not yet been decided. The projected date for the Chicago service was not revealed.

The current air agreement with the U.S. permits carriers designated by Israel to fly to five U.S. cities, but El Al currently flies only to New York, Miami and Boston.



Knesset Speaker Menahem Savidor (far right) speaks at this week's Kaplan Prize awards ceremony in the Knesset. (Nati Harnik)

## JERUSALEM POST POLL:

### Public trust in stocks, banks undermined

By MARK SEGAL  
Post Political Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — Public trust in the Stock Exchange and the banking system was somewhat undermined during the economic crisis, with a sizeable segment of the saving public intending to flee from stocks, bank shares and banks' saving schemes, for dollars, real estate and valuables like gold and jewelry.

The above emerged from an October poll conducted for The Jerusalem Post by the Modi'in Ezrahi Research Institute among a representative sample of 1238 adults. The survey was conducted from October 12 to October 21.

Firstly, the pollsters sought to

ascertain the measure of public involvement in bank shares, asking: "Did you hold bank shares at the time of the arrangement reached by the Treasury with the banks?"

The replies were: Yes: 44.6 per cent; No: 51.6 per cent with 3.8 per cent not answering.

Institute director Sara Shemer, in analysing the data, found that bank shares were held by all strata of the population, whether unskilled labourers or university graduates, the rich or the salaried, and voters of all parties, but in particular the Likud (40 per cent).

In seeking to gauge the public's trust in the Stock Exchange and the banking system, the pollsters asked: "If you had an extra IS100,000,

which investment option would you choose?" comparing the replies with those obtained in a similar poll held in March 1982.

While 63 per cent chose the Exchange and banking system in March 1982, only 45 per cent preferred this investment sector in October 1983.

Whereas in March 1982, the three most favoured channels of investment were (in order) foreign-currency savings schemes, banking savings schemes and bank shares, by October 1983, the preferred three had changed to foreign-currency savings schemes, realizable assets (such as gold, jewelry and cash in safes), and real estate.

## Exporters 'neglect' Japan's potential

By MARTIN D. ROSENBERG  
Special to The Jerusalem Post

TOKYO. — Trade between Israel and Japan is growing, yet Israeli diplomatic officials here say they have a hard time convincing business leaders back home to pay more attention to the rapidly growing Asian economy.

"Asia is the fastest growing economic zone in the world," says Raphael Elimelech, counsellor of economic affairs of the Israeli Embassy here. "But Israeli exporters are not aware of the potential of Japan."

Yet an increasing number of Israeli entrepreneurs are finding the trip a profitable one. Israel is one of the few countries in the world enjoying a positive balance of trade with Japan. In large part, however, that is because giant Japanese cor-

porations are unwilling to anger the Arabs who provide Japan with a large quantity of oil, Israelis working here say. Japan therefore keeps its exports to the Jewish nation in check.

Saudi Arabia in one recent year exported \$21.5 billion worth of oil to Japan, making it the second largest exporter to this Asian nation after the U.S., which exported \$25.3b. of goods.

But while trade between Israel and Japan is small in comparison, it is growing rapidly, according to figures compiled by the Israeli Embassy. Japanese exports to Israel reached \$186 million in 1982 — up 46 per cent from the preceding year.

Israeli exports to Japan stood at \$193m. last year, down slightly from the preceding year. But Israeli diplomats here are heartened by the

fact that the share of Israel's diamond exports to Japan fell from 83 per cent in 1981 to 77 per cent last year. They wish to see a greater diversity of Israeli goods sold here.

Excluding diamonds, Israel's exports to Japan increased 32 per cent to \$45m. in 1982, compared to 1981.

Elimelech predicted that Israel's total exports here will climb 15 per cent this year as the Japanese economy improves.

Israeli Ambassador Amnon Ben-Yohanan is elated by the signs that "our trade relations are certainly on an increase." But to keep them growing, he feels he has to direct Israeli attention beyond Europe and North America.

"Israel is more inclined to follow developments in the west, although we belong to the Asian continent," Ben-Yohanan said. But the ambassador said he is seeing a rising tide of Israeli visitors here. In August, about 100 Israeli scholars visited Japan to attend international meetings. An increasing number of older Israelis are coming here in tour groups, while more younger Israelis are coming here singly, the ambassador said.

"Israel is trying to develop its science-based sophisticated industries. Since we cannot compete with the big industrial powers in mass production, we have to find ways to develop new products which have no competition or little competition abroad," Ben-Yohanan said.

"We have to find certain fields where we can complement Japanese industry, producing things it is not worthwhile for them to do themselves," the ambassador said.

The writer is an American journalist who recently travelled through Japan.

## BUSINESS BRIEFS

### Department stores fear rise in thefts

TEL AVIV. — The Department Stores Association fears that the economic situation will bring an increase in shoplifting.

The chairman of the union, Shai Mayer, the managing director of Shalom Stores Ltd., said at a press conference here on Sunday that department stores lose about 1 per cent of their total volume to shoplifters and employees who steal. In 1982 this came to about \$12.4 million.

Yosef Baum of Shekem estimates that all the stores in Israel are losing between \$30m. to \$40m. per year to thieves.

The store owners called on the government to change the law and make shoplifting a criminal offence rather than just a misdemeanour. They also urged that shoplifters be tried promptly and given stiff penalties.

### Citrus Board exporting new sweet grapefruit

TEL AVIV. — The Citrus Marketing Board has started to export a new variety of grapefruit called Sweetie.

Sweetie looks like an ordinary grapefruit but does not have the acid taste of one. As its name suggests, it is sweet, enabling persons who do not or cannot use sugar to enjoy a naturally sweet grapefruit.

Menahem Davidson of the CMB said that Sweetie was derived from a pomelo and a grapefruit, and though it was not developed in Israel, the CMB will be the first in the world to market it commercially.

Yosef Hecht, CMB's export manager, said that only very small quantities are being shipped on a trial basis.

### New insurance firm one of few to show profit

TEL AVIV. — The Lavie Insurance company, which is associated with Norwich Union of England, made a profit of IS1.3m. in the nine-month period ending January 1, 1983.

Most other insurance companies lost in this period. The company credits its profits to the fact that claims against it were only 40 per cent of premiums, while claims in other companies, were 10 per cent more than premium payments.

The company was founded April 1, 1982.

### Israel Bond leaders on fact-finding mission

Thirty world leaders of the Israel Organization arrived here yesterday for two days of meetings with President Chaim Herzog, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Or, and other leaders.

The special mission is headed by Sam Rothberg, international chairman, Yehudah Halevy, president, and David Hermelin, national U.S. campaign chairman of Israel Bonds.

Rothberg said that the major purpose of the special mission, consisting of leaders from the U.S., Canada, Latin America and Europe was to "get a closer look and a better understanding of Israel's economic problems and explore with its leaders the ways and means of expanding the role of Israel Bonds in helping to relieve some of its economic burden."

## Ship investment in jeopardy

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

HAIFA. — The fate of two refrigerated freighters being built in Spain for an Israeli company with the encouragement of the Transport Ministry is in the balance because the Citrus Marketing Board declines to contract their services, The Jerusalem Post learned.

The investors, who are also planning to order two smaller ships at the idle Israel Shipyards here, are the Norda shipping company, established by the father and son team of Sig and Dov Greninman, who came here from Denmark.

Earlier this year they ordered the two 9,000-ton refrigerated freighters, specially designed to carry palletized cargoes to meet the CMB's needs at a cost of \$23 million each. The ships, which will be able to carry nearly 250,000 cases of citrus each in 12,750 cubic metres of storage space, are to be delivered in time for the 1985/86 citrus export season. In addition to being designed for easy citrus loading, they are also to be powered by engines using cheap fuel.

The Greninmans told The Post they had set up the company for the specific purpose of supplying the agricultural-export market with Israeli refrigerated ships manned by Israeli crews, the first since the Maritime Fruit Carriers company collapsed.

They had wanted to order two fruit ships of 4,500 tons each (9066 cubic metres storage) from Israel shipyards provided their cost would not exceed the European price of

\$16 million each, and subject to an Agrexco commitment to charter the vessels during the export season. The highly sophisticated ships, with 20 different temperatures in their holds to accommodate a large variety of produce, would provide the government-owned shipyards with 2½ years of employment for its staff of 920 who are now idle but are getting their salaries.

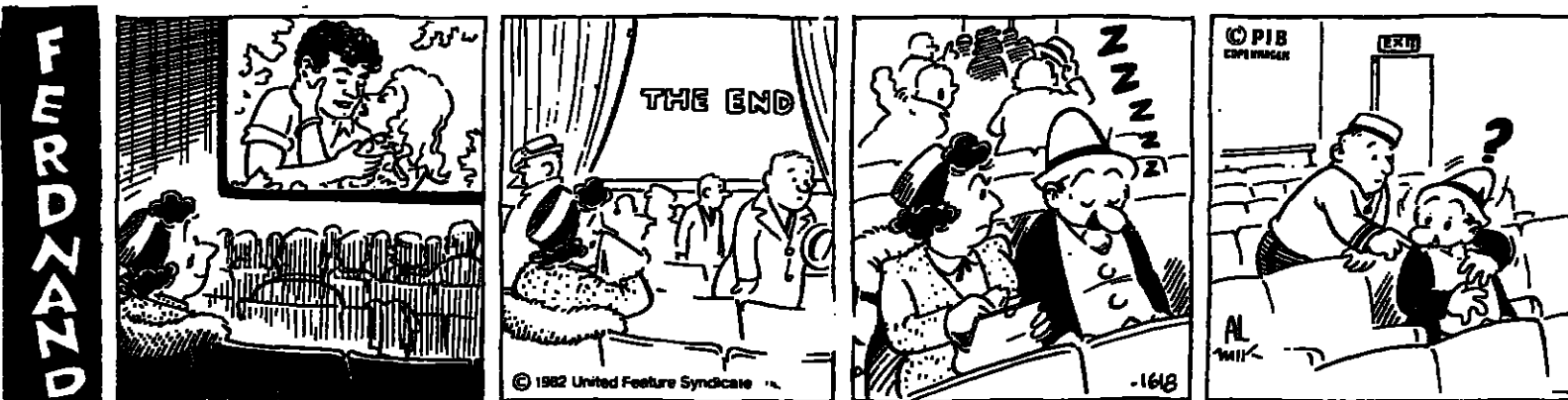
As in every other shipbuilding country, the government would have to heavily subsidize the project, but it considered this preferable to paying people for doing nothing.

Currently the CMB exports the large quantity of fruit that is shipped beyond Mediterranean ports in six foreign chartered vessels, while Agrexco charters two smaller foreign ships for its export season.

The Greninmans made their investment because the Transport Ministry had assured them its policy was to approve the charter of foreign vessels, only if Israeli ships were not available.

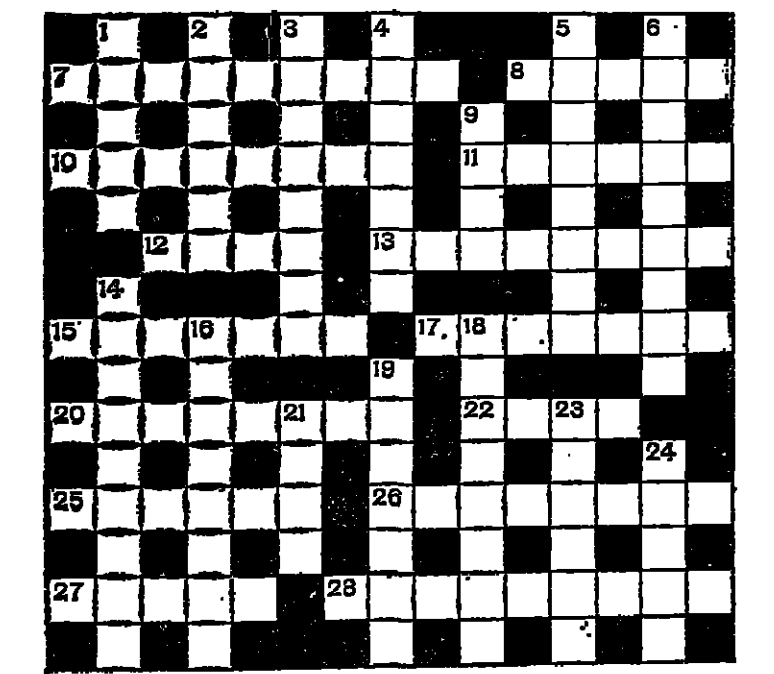
They said they were now ready to sign time-charter contracts at the prevailing low prices the CMB was paying or on future price basis, to assure the ships seven months of work during the export season for five years.

However, the CMB has declined making any commitment and they said they would therefore have to reconsider making the ships Israeli with the political difficulties this involved for ships, despite their intention to be a fully Israeli company.



## ONE-AND-ONE CROSSWORD

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| ACROSS  | DOWN   |
| 7 He is paid to ulawp! (9)                                    | 1 Dishes for greens? (5)   |
| 8 Classic place for tailless insect (5)                       | 2 Parisian place of retirement let out, but not much (6)         |
| 10 Helping pull feat off (8)                                  | 3 Deep pyrexia described by Maselard? (3, 5)                     |
| 11 This part of South Pacific, a musical success inside (6)   | 4 I, law-breaker, not beam — hard lines on sleepers, that is (7) |
| 12 Some undervalued fuel for diesels (4)                      | 5 Animated legislative body in conservatory (8)                  |
| 13 Once a nun disrupted the order, tell the world (8)         | 6 Sick in t-tube possibly? Better ask for this alternative (3-6) |
| 15 Running quickly over a nursery rhyme (7)                   | 7 Breton rejects travel service to get to school (4)             |
| 17 Hesitated, having to make woe when married outside (7)     | 14 Milder term passed over for dead perhaps? (9)                 |
| 20 Means of bringing Oxford to heel? (4-4)                    | 18 Stewed teeks not served up, just bones (8)                    |
| 22 Ambitions of those using 1 down? (4)                       | 18 A pit-fire put out with wine before dinner (8)                |
| 25 Unit of current from half-day generator in France (6)      | 19 Pair on board making things go wrong with king? (7)           |
| 26 Suspicious events of departing prodigal? (6-2)             | 21 Ring enclosure in major sporting event (4)                    |
| 27 A small boulder unearthed for the university (5)           | 23 e.g. old people in retirement, relaxed (6)                    |
| 28 Some racehorses, about ten, requiring strict attention (9) | 24 Sterling worth of American poet? (5)                          |



## GENERAL ASSISTANCE

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| EMERGENCY PHARMACIES   | FIRST AID  |
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- |                        |                              |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| QUICK CROSSWORD        | DOWN                         |
| ACROSS                 | 1 Declared                   |
| 1 Season               | 2 Hideous                    |
| 4 Able to move         | 3 Japan                      |
| 7 Knockabout comedy    | 4 Dam                        |
| 9 Watery part of milk  | 5 Male deer                  |
| 10 English county      | 6 Christian festival         |
| 11 Insurance provision | 7 Signalling system          |
| 12 Fabulous monster    | 8 Pavement edging piece      |
| 14 Plunderer           | 11 Enumerate                 |
| 15 Hasten (anag.)      | 12 City of Northern France   |
|                        | 13 Nut                       |
|                        | 14 Indian musical instrument |
|                        | 17 Edible fish               |
|                        | 18 Run away secretly         |
|                        | 21 Moral law                 |
|                        | 22 Employed                  |

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MONDAY/WEDNESDAY RATES: Minimum of IS 600.00\* for 8 words; each additional word IS 75.00\* FRIDAY and HOLIDAY EVE RATES: Minimum of IS 738.00\* for 8 words; each additional word IS 92.00\* All rates include VAT. DEADLINES at our offices Jerusalem: Monday/Wednesday — 10 a.m. previous day. Friday — 5 p.m. on Wednesday. Tel Aviv and Haifa: 12 noon, 2 days before publication. Ads accepted at offices of The Jerusalem Post (see masthead on back page) and all recognized advertising agencies. \*Subject to change.

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T O T E R C L I D O  
S E C R I P A L L I D O  
R E F I N E R N A M E T A G  
M T I N X  
U B O A T S V P U  
S O A U T Y A P O I N T  
I L L S K E R R O D  
E S E X P E D I T I O N

QUICK SOLUTION  
ACROSS: 1 Candid, 4 Eight 8 Nurse, 9 Overact, 10 Noodles, 11 Cede, 12 Tag, 14 Asks, 15 Rate, 16 Dec, 17 Ours, 23 Caterer, 29 Ashanti, 26 Ice, 27 Strip, 28 Python, DOWN: 1 Canine, 2 Nervous, 3 Ideals, 4 Eden, 5 Grave, 6 Taster, 7 Coast, 13 Gratitude, 16 Tarnish, 17 Mosaic, 19 Acrid, 20 Dragon, 22 Usber, 24 Snip.

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## 135 shares up by 5 per cent or more

TEL AVIV. — The stock market continued to rise yesterday — despite fears of a spate of "pofit taking" which could have turned the market either irregular, or would have initiated a spate of selling, which could have developed into an avalanche.

Financial circles gave several reasons — often conflicting — for the continued rise during the past half dozen days of trading. Firstly, the political situation is evidently beginning to clarify, and a new government can be expected soon. And with this new government the economic situation will become much clearer.

Moreover, there are some hopes that the Alignment might join the government, and if this does happen, there is a feeling that what one noted economist called Israel's "economic orgy of spending" might

### Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

By MACABEE DEAN

come to an end, and the funds formerly used to buy cars, videos and trips abroad, will go instead into long-term investments. But there is also a feeling that if the Alignment does not join the coalition, Prime Minister designate Yitzhak Shamir will not be able to hold the present coalition together for a long period, and this might mean elections. And elections, if the past is any indication of the future, will mean flooding the country with money.

At any rate, yesterday saw a booming market, with 135 shares rising by five or more per cent, and with another 30 being buyers only.

Only ten fell by five or more per cent and only one was sellers only. However, the turnover was still low, only IS500 million, and of this more than half, some IS282.7m. was in bank shares. The lion's share of this was in those of the three big banks whose shares have proved in the long run to be both profitable and stable. There was also considerable interest in index-linked bonds, some IS597.5m., another indication that most investors were seeking stability.

In most categories, except commercial and mortgage banks, which rose slightly, prices rose rapidly, often by up to eight per cent.

And if these figures are averaged out to take into account those which rose by much less, or even fell, the following picture emerges: The general index rose by 1.33 per cent, and this index, less than the commercial banks, rose by 2.42 per cent. The categories which rose the highest were trade and utilities, up 5.06 per cent, followed by industrials, up by 3.62. The worst showing was put in by mortgage banks which rose by only 0.28 per cent.

Mizrahi Investments showed a profit of IS55.2m. for the six month period ending June 30, 1983, which is a 99.8 per cent increase over the same date in 1982. During this period the index rose by 13.79 per cent, so profits lagged behind the index. Moreover, if the profits are adjusted for inflation (in line with Advisory Opinion 23) they turn into an IS6.6m. loss.

Israel Can Company will invest \$19m. in building a new plant to manufacture tins used for soft and other drinks. This plant should meet all of Israel's needs in this field.

Ellera Investments reports a 1976.6m. profit for the six months ending June 30, 1983, and after this is adjusted for inflation, the company made IS34.1m.

Vitalgo Textile Works had a net profit of IS25.6m. for the first half of 1983, compared to IS4.4m. for the similar period last year. After this year's semi-annual profit is adjusted for inflation, it shrinks to IS6.5m. — compared to IS2.5m. for all of 1982.

Sano plans to increase its capital by IS750m., from IS250m. to IS1000m.

Argaman has declared its eight per cent cash dividend for 1982/83 as final.

Erez mutual fund is declaring a 100 per cent dividend, payable on October 5.

## CLASSIFIEDS

MONDAY/WEDNESDAY RATES: Minimum of IS 432.00\* for 8 words; each additional word IS 54.00\* FRIDAY and HOLIDAY RATE: Minimum of IS 575.20\* for 8 words; each additional word IS 64.40\* All rates include VAT. DEADLINES at our offices Jerusalem: Monday/Wednesday — 10 a.m. previous day. Friday — 5 p.m. on Wednesday, Tel Aviv and Haifa: 12 noon, 2 days before publication. Ads accepted at offices of The Jerusalem Post (see masthead on back page) and all recognized advertising agencies. \*Subject to change.

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### Build Your Home at Arad, Mitzpe Ramon, Beersheba Shechunat Tet and Shechunat Neve Noy

Within the framework of the Build Your Home programme already published, a number of plots still remain at the above sites. These plots will be allocated to the public according to the updated value of the land and development costs. The remainder of the terms are as previously published in the original prospectus and are subject to changes made necessary by this notice. Plots will be allocated as from 10 a.m., Sunday, October 2, 1983 according to the principle "first come, first served."

A draw will be held among those present at the time indicated as the beginning of registration. At the time of registration, to be conducted at the Administration Southern District offices at Rehov Ben Zvi (above "Olamei Yehalom"), a IS 25,000 deposit must be made by bank cheque payable to the Lands Administration. This deposit will be considered a down payment on the leasing fees.

Further information is available at the District offices of the Administration at the above address. This notice is valid until January 10, 1984.

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"EURO PAZ", 1 UNIT		229.9138	232.2250
S.D.R.		65.1184	65.7729

FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATES FOR 25.9.83

COUNTRY	CURRENCY	CHEQUES AND TRANSACTIONS		BANKNOTES	
		PURCHASE	SALE	PURCHASE	SALE
U.S.A.	DOLLAR	61.8790	62.5010	61.7200	63.5900
GREAT BRITAIN	STERLING	92.8803	93.8140	92.6400	95.4500
GERMANY	MARK	23.2322	23.4657	23.1700	23.8700
FRANCE	FRANC	7.6830	7.7602	7.3900	7.9000
HOLLAND	GULDEN	20.7787	20.9876	20.7200	21.3500
SWITZERLAND	FRANC	28.6901	28.9786	28.6100	29.4800
SWEDEN	KRONA	7.7471	7.9533	7.7500	8.0900
NORWAY	KRONA	8.3462	8.4901	8.2100	8.5800
DENMARK	KRONA	6.4679	6.6330	6.3600	6.6500
FINLAND	MARK	10.8731	10.9824	10.7000	11.1700
CANADA	DOLLAR	50.2142	50.7190	49.6800	51.6000
AUSTRALIA	DOLLAR	55.3182	55.8743	53.1800	57.3600
SOUTH AFRICA	RAND	55.9080	56.4700	44.2300	59.8700
BELGIUM	SCHILLING	33.0550	33.3873	32.7900	33.9700
AUSTRIA	FLORIN	38.3983	38.7444	36.5700	39.4600
ITALY	LIRE	256.9725	259.5556	256.3100	264.0800
JAPAN	YEN				

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FOREIGN CURRENCY

Friday's foreign exchange rates against the Israeli Shekel, for U.S. dollar transactions under \$3,000 and transactions of other currencies under the equivalent of \$500.

Selling		Buying	
USS	62.5016	61.8790	
Switzerland	93.8462	92.8803	
DM	23.4720	23.2322	
French FR	7.7569	7.6786	
Dutch G	20.9984	20.7891	
Swiss FR	28.9560	28.6675	
Swiss KR	7.9438	7.8046	
Norwegian KR	8.4262	8.3422	
Danish KR	6.5279	6.4628	
Finnish MK	10.9729	10.8635	
Canadian \$	50.7133	50.2081	
Australian \$	55.8546	55.2981	
Rand	56.5483	55.9850	
Belgian (10)	11.6196	11.5038	
Belgian (100)	11.4794	11.3591	
Austrian SE (10)	33.3478	33.0153	
Yen (100)	25.8375	25.6791	
Italian Lire (1000)	38.7847	38.3993	

GOLD: \$413.50/414.00

INTERBANK SPOT RATES:

USS	1.5010/20	per \$
DM	2.6537/47	per \$
Swiss FR	2.1575/82	per \$
French FR	6.0540/70	per \$
Italian Lire	1611.00/13	per \$
Dutch G	2.9825/40	per \$
Yen	240.85/00	per \$
Danish KR	9.5770/85	per \$
Norwegian KR	7.4150/42	per \$
Swedish KR	7.9630/80	per \$

FORWARD RATES:

1 week	3 months	6 months	
USS	1.5011/24	1.5020/23	1.5044/59
DM	2.6546/58	2.6369/82	2.6126/43
Swiss FR	2.1477/92	2.1280/95	2.1022/42

Commercial Banks			
Code	Volume	Change	% change
price	ISL,000		
IDB p	100100	+1000	+1.0
IDB r	4399	621	+14
IDB b	4475	22	+15
IDB p. a	3210	192	+6.0
Union op 4	3257	128	+15
Discount r	5507	391	+5.0
Discount op 2	5507	391	+5.0
Discount B	4365	16	+18
Mizrahi r	613	26	+10.7
Mizrahi b	1811	1,525	+8.4
Mizrahi op 11	3190	12	+4
Mizrahi op 2	1230	137	+5.4
Mizrahi sc 6	13800		
Mizrahi sc 9	605		
Maritime 0.1	569	29	+5.2
Maritime 0.5	319	1,012	+29.10.0
Hapoelam p. B	3800	3	+100
Hapoelam r	2943	1,719	+20.7
Hapoelam b	2943	1,719	+20.7
Hapoelam op 7	25065	23	+115
Hapoelam op 1	5900	57	n.c.
Hapoelam sc 6	16200		
Hapoelam sc 3	11200	3	n.c.

Land, Building, Citrus			
Code	Volume	Change	% change
price	ISL,000		
Jordan Hotel	150	549	+13
Jordan Hotel op	99	556	+5
Yehalom op 1	100	75	+6
Nikav 1.0	378	b.o.l	+18
Nikav 5.0	230	22	+21
Consort. 0.5	204	2	+10.3
Consort. op B	127	149	+9
Consort. op C	175	b.o.l	+12
Kopel 1	89	110	+13
Kopel 1	no trading		
Cryval 1	244	15	+13
Rapac 0.1	1400		
Rapac 0.5	302	30	n.c.
Supersol 2	1383	125	+125
Supersol op B	694	366	+63
Supersol op C	800	22	+50
Time 1	400	22	+50
Time op	461	137	+1

Mortgage Banks			
Code	Volume	Change	% change
price	ISL,000		
General A	7570	43	+4
General op 8	39450	+300	+8
General op 8	4900	10	+30
General 7	309	272	+13
Leumi	1887	2,361	+13
Leumi op 13	2789	39	+10
Leumi sc 11	701	15	+6
OHH r	2655	2	+17
Finance Trade	12570	12	n.c.
Finance Trade	5399	11	n.c.
N. American 1	2549	50	+4
N. American 5	1542	772	+26
Danot 1.0	no trading		
Danot 5.0	no trading		
First Int'l 5	525	2,194	+14
FIBI	no trading		

Financing Institutions			
Code	Volume	Change	% change
price	ISL,000		
Adunim 0.1	1795	12	+5
Gen. Mortgage	2192	14	+12
Gen. Mortgage	2192		+12
Carmel r	1923	10	n.c.
Carmel op 1	167	979	+18
Carmel deb	5740	109	+14
Dev. Mortgage	1355	105	+7
Dev. Mortgage	1355		n.c.
Dev. Mortgage	830	36	n.c.
Mishkan r	4319	55	n.c.
Mishkan b	1435	73	+152
Independence	3570	3	+10
Tefatoh p. r	3445	2	+10
Tefatoh p. b	3490	27	+15
Tefatoh p. b	8500	17	n.c.
Tefatoh deb. 1	1300	100	+8
Tefatoh deb. 2	253	70	+3.3
Merriv	271	812	+20

Hadar 1.0	232	327	+16	+7.4
Hadar 5.0	165	147	+15	+10.0
Hadar op 1	170	10	+1	+6.0
Hassneh r	475	1,407	+35	+8.0
Hassneh b	454	934	+36	+8.1
Hassneh op 3	435	112	+25	+6.6
Phoenix 0.1	1156	6	+29	+2.6
Phoenix 0.5	709	b.o.l	+34	+5.0
Hamishmar	345	17	+15	+4.6
Hamishmar	300	286	+2	+7
Hamishmar op	334	264	+3	+3.6
Yardena 0.1	618	39	+6	+1.0
Yardena 0.5	240	16	+8	+3.5
Yardena op 2	123	25	+1	+8
Menora 1	960	25	+90	+8.6
Menora 5	326	51	+5	+1.6
Sahar r	533	b.o.l	+60	+5.0
Securitas r	533	157	+33	+6.6
Zur	1455	21	n.c.	n.c.
Zion Hold. 1.0	480	16	+5	+1.1
Zion Hold. 5.0	382	29	+7	+2.6

Insurance				
Code	Volume	Change	% change	price
ISL,000				
Aryeh r	635	489	+58	+24
Aryeh op	444	14	+4	+2
Aryeh sc 1	2000			
Aryeh sc 2	930	5	+24	+2
Ararat 0.5	418	27	+38	+2
Reinsur. 0.1	840	2	+12	+2
Reinsur. 0.5	417	1	+35	+2
Reinsur. op 1	540	9	+41	+2
Hadar 1.0	232	327	+16	+7.4
Hadar 5.0	165	147	+15	+10.0
Hadar op 1	170	10	+1	+6.0
Hassneh r	475	1,407	+35	+8.0
Hassneh b	454	94	+36	+8.1
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Sahar r	533	b.o.l	+60	+5.0
Securitas r	533	157	+33	+6.6
Zur	1455	21	n.c.	n.c.
Zion Hold. 1.0	480	16	+5	+1.1
Zion Hold. 5.0	382	29	+7	+2.6

Industrials				
Code	Volume	Change	% change	price
ISL,000				
Agan Chem.	500	106	+32	+6.8
Agan op 1	336	21	+16	+5.0
Ofis 1	156	b.o.l	+7	+5.0
Ofir op	101	38	n.c.	n.c.
Baruch 1	419	44	+31	+8.0
Baruch 5	297	2	n.c.	n.c.
Baruch op 1	192	1	+1	+2.1
Qarad 1	143	40	+2	+2.1



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## Going through the motions

THE DECISION by the Labour Party's Leadership Bureau yesterday to accept premier-designate Yitzhak Shamir's offer of talks on the possibility of a national unity government embracing both the Likud and the Alignment appears to have been purely tactical, and as such could hardly be faulted. Mr. Shamir's own suggestion, last Wednesday, was in large measure a tactical concession to a manifest public sentiment, articulated first by six Liberal Knesset Members, for a national unity government at this time.

Although there was considerable opposition within Labour to the decision, it was clear that courtesy alone, if nothing else, dictated a favourable response to Mr. Shamir. There was reason to believe that the decision would not cause Labour's left-wing, or the party's allies, Mapam and the Civil Rights Movement, to break ranks.

The threat of a breakup of the Alignment if the mooted talks somehow produced a substantive agreement remains a potent bar to any meeting of minds between Mr. Shamir and Shimon Peres, Labour's chairman. A breakup might be a recipe for victory in the coming elections, but it is obvious that a shrunken Labour Party going alone into a national unity government would merit far less cabinet representation, and influence, than the Alignment with its present 50-strong faction.

Yet the unlikelihood of such a government springs from deeper sources. For a national unity government to be formed, it must be based on a common acknowledgment of a dire national emergency which can only be met by the temporary burying of party differences on all non-essential issues. Mr. Shamir has so far given no indication that he considers Israel to be in any particular state of emergency, whether external or domestic.

It is difficult, therefore, to view his offer to Mr. Peres as, at best, anything but an invitation to the Alignment to join the Likud in the implementation of the Likud government's policy guidelines. That is how Mr. Peres understood it, and apparently the reason why he turned it down at once. The Labour chairman has since made it clear that a national unity government was a theoretical possibility if it assumed a wholly new direction. This is the stand approved yesterday by the Leadership Bureau.

Except in one crucial area, it does not seem that the Likud would, for its part, accept Labour's terms. The exception is the economy. There is a growing, tacit agreement among Likud politicians that a radical departure from Finance Minister Yoram Aridor's "proper economics" is imperative. This would be painful, and the Likud could be entirely willing to share with the Alignment the popular backlash that a lowering of the standard of living would produce.

On the other hand the Likud is not likely to endorse, if it remains true to its own self, a reallocation of economic resources through the stoppage of further settlement activity in Judea and Samaria, on which the Alignment will reportedly insist.

Continued settlement designed to foreclose the option of a territorial compromise with Jordan is a Likud article of faith. But territorial compromise is a central Alignment plank. A genuine compromise on this issue — which means on the political future of the State of Israel — is difficult to conceive. For this reason alone the coming exploratory talks on the formation of a national unity government seem doomed from the start.

This prospect need not, and doubtless will not, deter Mr. Shamir from setting up a proper Likud government with the Likud's coalition allies. This would at least be a caretaker government — as distinct from the present caretaker administration under a premier who has disappeared. It would take care of the nation's business until its inherent internal strains and stresses force an early election.

AS THIS is being written, the outcome of the current discussion concerning a national unity government (or, more modestly and precisely, one based on a broad coalition of the major parties) is still uncertain. There are three possibilities: such a government will not be formed, and the next cabinet will have approximately the same basis as its predecessor; it will be formed, with the participation of most of the Alignment, but with part of the latter and possibly also part of the present coalition going into opposition; it will be established on a narrower basis, with only a few of the Alignment deputies joining the new coalition. It should be useful to analyze the arguments against a national unity government so as to see which of them are made in earnest and which are mere excuses.

One of the opposition's criticisms of the Likud cabinet concerns its dependence on Agudat Yisrael and the excessive price it has to pay for the latter's support. If this argument is sincere — as it surely is when made by Mapam and Shinui and Shulamit Aloni — it should be obvious to its proponents that the only chance of reducing the cabinet's — any cabinet's — dependence on Aguda lies in the formation of a broad coalition. Signs multiply that, for the sake of acceding to power, all, or at least most, of the Alignment are ready to pay Aguda the full price demanded. If so, criticizing Likud's dependence on Aguda is sheer hypocrisy, whoever the critics.

Quite rightly, the opposition censures the cabinet's handling of economic policy. The accusation is twofold: that this policy is confused and lacks expertise, and that it harms the poor while protecting the wealthy. If so, wherein lies the chance of improvement? In leaving matters in the hands of the present coalition, or in joining it on condition that the policy be changed and that qualified Alignment candidates be given some economic portfolios?

### READERS' LETTERS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — "By virtue of my powers as IDF commander in the (Judea and Samaria) region, believing it to be for the welfare of the population (sic!) and in order to protect the sources of water and the agricultural produce of the region for the benefit of the public, I hereby order as follows... No person shall plant a fruit tree unless he has previously obtained a permit in writing from the competent authority..."

This is not, as might be expected, a rather inept lampoon on what is going on in the West Bank. It is real. The facsimile of order 1015 of the commander of IDF in the territories was reproduced in a recent number of the weekly *Koteret Rashit*. The order goes on to provide that the existence of every tree which had

### MACHIAVELLIAN EDICT

been planted when the order was promulgated is reported to the authorities within 90 days. "Unreported" trees may be uprooted; offenders are liable to one year's imprisonment.

This is not just another bureaucratic measure to harass the inhabitants or a means by which to reward "good" Arabs and penalize "bad" ones. To obtain a permit, the applicant will have to prove ownership of the land concerned, a burden which, in the faulty state of land registration in the territories, will often be impossible to lift. Blooming orchards may thus eventually turn barren and then, under Jordanian law, become public domain.

Order 1039 has amended order 1015 so that "fruit trees" now include also vegetables.

# The prospect for national unity

By BENJAMIN AKZIN

If the Alignment isn't willing to make this experiment, isn't it sacrificing the interests of the economy, and especially of the poor, to other considerations? — I say this on the assumption that the Alignment stands for a basically different economic policy. Personally, I am doubtful.

BEYOND concrete economic policy, there is much talk of a "fundamental chasm between two social philosophies" which prevents the Alignment from joining forces with the Likud. If this is so (which I rather doubt), how come that the Alignment is courting the Liberals — the principal representatives of the allegedly antagonistic social philosophy?

On the Lebanon issue: whatever the differences at various stages of the Lebanon operation, at present there is hardly any substantial difference in the views of the two main camps. Abba Eban and Eliahu Ben-Elissar recently held a television debate. One urged that Israel retreat quickly to the border while ensuring that the region abandoned not be used as a basis from which to attack us. The other argued that we shouldn't retreat to the border as long as no such assurance is forthcoming. The rest of the debate, with all due respect to the distinguished participants, was partly an exchange of recriminations about past mistakes and partly mere phraseology.

On settlements: it is unlikely that Shinui and most of the Alignment would demand the liquidation of the settlements when even the U.S. government doesn't demand it. If what they want is to slow down settlement activity and to restrict it to zones required by security considerations only, and if they regard this demand as vital and urgent, the only way to accomplish this is, of course, by joining the government.

There is certainly a difference of views regarding the definitive solution of the Judea-Samaria-Gaza complex. Likud wishes permanent Israeli control over the areas (not their annexation, as Yitzhak Shamir reminded us recently), with autonomy for their Arab inhabitants; only reluctantly would it agree to sharing this control with Jordan. The Alignment prefers a "territorial partition" of the areas between Jordan and Israel.

But not so long ago, Shimon Peres was an advocate of "functional partition," which meant joint supervision by Jordan and Israel over the entire region, and the Alignment would hardly oppose this solution if Jordan preferred it. But all of this is a matter for the future. At present, Jordan accepts neither solution.

As for interim arrangements, both main camps stand by the Camp David formula — arranging multilateral autonomy talks — and both

are willing to go beyond it, discussing autonomy with representatives of the local Arab population, even if Egypt and Jordan refuse to participate. It is true that the Alignment is ready to grant a wider scope of autonomy than does the Likud. It may also be true that the Alignment includes some who, by background and experience, are likelier to succeed in finding common ground with the areas' Arabs. Another reason for the Alignment joining the government rather than staying away.

AS FOR OTHER foreign issues — relations with the West, the East, the Third World and Arab states — even with a magnifying glass you won't find any differences between the views. Again, the Alignment may feel that it includes persons better qualified to deal with foreign affairs. Is this a reason to leave matters in the hands of those thought to be less qualified?

The opposition shudders at the thought of the trouble which the "extremist" Arik Sharon may cause in the position of a senior minister. Personally, I am more perturbed by his temperament and boundless ambition. Ever since Sharon tried to form a bloc with Yossi Sarid, I do not take his political extremism too seriously. But let us assume that the fear is justified. Well, in a national unity government Sharon would be largely stymied; moreover, Likud would have to reduce its representation, which might lead to keeping Sharon out of the cabinet altogether.

In a recent TV appearance, Gershon Schocken, editor of *Ha'aretz*, expressed an idea remarkable for its glowing patriotism. Likud, according to him, got the country into deep mire and continues to do so. Therefore — mind you, therefore — the Alignment should not get into the government, but should let Likud get the country into still deeper mire. This would eventually bring Likud down!

Likud's downfall seems to be Mr. Schocken's main purpose. What possibly irreparable damage may befall the country in the meantime appears to be secondary. Similar thoughts have been expressed more discreetly in other circles convinced of Likud's nefariousness, and now one hears the argument that we should "not let Likud off the hook."

and "not pull the Likud's chestnuts out of the fire."

There is, of course, a good reason for the Alignment's refusing to consider seriously a national unity government. Entry into it would break up the Alignment. If preventing a split is its leaders' main objective, they are right to reject the idea. And some of its leadership have a second reason: only a few of them would obtain the desired positions in such a government; others would remain disappointed. For most of the Labour Party's activists (except that minority which shares the Alignment's irrational hatred of an allegedly fascist revisionism), these are the only serious reasons for opposing national unity at this time. All other arguments — including the fear that entering it under a Likud prime minister would condemn Labour to a secondary role in Israeli politics for a long time — are but excuses.

IN THE PRESENT coalition, too, there are some who oppose its broadening. They are moved by two different considerations. Some believe that its broadening would reduce their personal and group standing. Others fear that it would lead to a change in the government's policy, making it more inclined to concessions.

The former fear is justified but is interest-motivated and does not deserve serious consideration. The latter fear is correct, too; but is outweighed, in my opinion, by the need to rally around the nation's main forces in time of external difficulty and internal peril. And if, to make this possible, it is necessary to drop certain elements in the existing coalition, this is a price worth paying.

At any rate, Mr. Shamir has already committed himself to serious negotiations with the Alignment, and this commitment has been echoed, according to President Herzog, by the other parties in his camp. I wish and pray that the Alignment's and Shinui's leaders would take a similar attitude. Such negotiations must involve, obviously, agreement on policy and a really adequate composition of the cabinet.

TO THE ABOVE analysis of a major political issue, I beg to add a comment on a small but most irritating item. With the consent of the Knesset's Finance Committee, it was recently decided to raise the price of water, electricity and bus fares. But when it came to raising the cost of foreign travel by a ludicrous \$50, the committee's courage gave out. I don't know or care who are those responsible for this absurdity. One thing I know about them: something is very wrong either with their heads or with their hearts.

The writer is emeritus professor of political science and constitutional law at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

### POSTSCRIPTS

**PS** GUESS WHO has published the least traditional New Year calendar? Tami, the Movement for Israeli Tradition, that's who.

Our man in Haifa reports that the party's candidate for mayor there, Nahum Menahem, is distributing cards with his photo and New Year wishes on one side and a "useful" calendar on the other. Only it's not all that useful.

The calendar starts with the month of September of this year, presumably to mark the start of the Hebrew year and for some reason carries on all the way to the end of December of next year, the end of the Georgian year.

Only the Latin names of the months are given, albeit in Hebrew, with never a mention of the Hebrew months.

Hanukka, while quite traditionally marked down for eight days this year, for some reason is drawn out into nine days the next.

Finally, as a sort of confusion's crown, the dates are printed from right to left and the calendar is stated to cover 1984/85, with the Hebrew year 5744 not mentioned.

Y.F.

**PS** COWS, pigs, ponies and sheep by the dozen clambered aboard a modern-day Noah's Ark recently for a 13,000-kilometre journey from England to the Falkland Islands, where they will replace four-legged casualties of last year's 74-day war.

A two-day delay on account of rain set the biblical atmosphere before the animals filed one by one onto Capt. Klaus Kalkmann's 521-ton cattle carrier.

Unlike Noah's charges, there were more females than males. Most females were already pregnant, so they would give birth in the Falklands spring, which will be well under way by the time the 30-day voyage to the remote South Atlantic archipelago is over.

A retired army major-general, Alan Mills, ordered the shipment of 170 sheep, four pigs, four goats, 21 horses and ponies and 25 cattle to regenerate the islands' farming industry, which was dealt a near-fatal blow in the war between Britain and Argentina.

"We cannot give anything in place of the human lives lost but we can at least replace the animals that died being blown apart by land mines, shot for food by hungry soldiers, and even in one case, killed by a British Sea Harrier jet which crashed on a poor horse — the pilot survived," he said.

P.B.S. / BASS



### CHARGE FOR DOCTORS' VISITS

In order to cope with rising medical costs and the need for continued efficiency, development and improvement in medical services, Kupat Holim Maccabi will institute charges for doctors' visits from October 1, 1983.

The charge of: Only IS 100 is to be paid at the first visit at the doctor's clinic for each quarter year period. No charge for return visits.

In order to ease this additional burden, Kupat Holim Maccabi is instituting the following arrangements:

- Members' dues (family rates) will be reduced by approximately IS 100 per month (or IS 300 per quarter year), as compared with charges by other sick funds.
- Refund of visit charges for welfare recipients and recipients of National Insurance social benefits, work accident victims and army casualties.
- Visit refunds:  
Single individuals — for more than three visits per quarter.  
Family — for more than six visits per quarter.

### DEAR MEMBER:

Keep your receipts for presentation at Maccabi sick fund offices for end of quarter refunds, and in order to take advantage of your deduction/credit privileges for annual income tax purposes.

ASK FOR THE INFORMATION BROCHURE AT THE OFFICE!

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Improved aid level and treatment of the chronically ill in need of home treatment and medical paraphernalia.

### MEDICAMENTS

Broadened range of medicaments, available at all pharmacies.

### DENTAL TREATMENT

Increased number of dental clinics and dentists providing services at reduced prices. List available at main offices.

### REST HOMES AND HOTELS

Increased number of rest homes and hotels granting reduced rates for Maccabi sick fund members in need of post-operative or other convalescence.

### FOREIGN TRAVEL INSURANCE

Reduced rates and improved insurance policies for those travelling abroad.

### NEW CLINICS

For your convenience we are opening new, modernised clinics, institutes and laboratories in Jerusalem (Medicla Building); North Tel Aviv (Hashalah St.); Central Tel Aviv (Hess St.); Jaffa (36 Hakekuma St.); Holon (54 Eilat St.); Azour (30 Herzl St.); Netanya (23 David Hamelech St.).

In the planning and actual construction stages, a large medical centre in Haifa (Hadar Hacarmel) and clinics in Bat Yam, Ramat Hasharon and Arad.

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